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Finland to Continue War; Postwar Conference Soon; 'V' Garden Funds Asked

The World's Day—March 1, 1943

Finland: War Will Be Continued, Ryti Says

President Ryti of Finland declared in his inauguration speech at the beginning of his second term that "the war will be continued and demands complete attention."

Finland's "defensive" war should be prosecuted effectively to a finish, as one of the most important tasks of the new government, said the Agrarian Union, Finland's second largest political party, in a manifesto, urging also formation of a coalition government of all parliamentary parties.

Food for Russian prisoners in Finland has been received in Helsingfors from the American and Canadian Red Cross, and is reported to total more than 8,000 packages.

Washington: Postwar Conference Planned Soon

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said that all the United Nations will be asked soon to send representatives to a preliminary conference on postwar economic problems.

Lend-lease repayments in kind by Britain have reduced United States dollar expenditures for troops stationed in the British Isles to $25,000 a month, Administrator Stettinius told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. [Page 8.]

Disagreeing with Secretary of War Stimson, War Manpower Commissioner McNutt voiced opposition to compulsory labor-draft legislation at this time.

As point rationing of processed foods began in the United States, OPA counselled housewives to budget their coupons. Grocers and the public were asked to co-operate with patience and understanding.

Regional directors of the War Manpower Commission have been directed to do an "on the spot" job of hiking the work week up to 48 hours in the nation's 32 labor-shortage areas under regulations issued by Paul V. McNutt, WMC Chairman.

Lifting of the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit from trucks making emergency deliveries for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administration, has been ordered by the Office of Defense Transportation.

War worker housing units built during January totalled 42,000, and 300,000 were under construction when the month ended, reports National Housing Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr.

William Green, A. F. of L. President, has publicly opposed War Department plans for an 8,200,000-man Army, on the ground war production would suffer and morale be adversely affected.

An American Red Cross appeal for $125,000,000 during the current month opened with President Roosevelt's reminder that this a war testing the strength of survival in America's "concepts of mercy and human decency."

New England: Tobin Asks $35,000 for 'V' Gardens

Mayor Tobin of Boston asked the City Council today for $35,000 for survey and establishment of Victory Gardens, for which he estimates there are 1,000 vacant plots available, many in Franklin Park. [Page 2.]

Point rationing of canned good starts today, releasing stocks "frozen" last week as No. 2 War Ration Books were issued. [Page 1.]

Approximately 100 weavers in the Verdun Manufacturing Company plant at Woonsocket, R. I., where uniform cloth for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is being made, walked out today in a dispute over working conditions and wages.

On a routine flight from Bedford Air Base, Second Lieut. Stanley Jankowski of Milwaukee, Wis., was killed when his fighter plane crashed this morning in Boston Harbor, southwest of Castle Island, the First Service Command announced today.

In Europe: Mussolini and von Ribbentrop 'Agree'

Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, of Germany, have reached "complete agreement of views" on prosecution of the war to final victory during newly-concluded talks in the Italian capital, according to the Berlin Radio.

Axis "new order" has brought almost unendurable financial burdens to Balkan countries, reports reaching Bern indicated. [Page 7.]

Jews in Bulgaria will be segregated in four ghettoes now in preparation, with deportation to Poland for the "worst Jews" in line with a tightening of restrictions inspired by Berlin.

Warning to Greeks against "manifestations or collaboration" in the event of an Allied landing in that country is contained in a German proclamation to all newspapers and to be read in churches.

Germany's Fortress Europe seen capable of holding out against all but heaviest United Nations attacks. [First Page, Second Section.]

Sweden's Army was partially mobilized by radio, with explanation that the call indicated no change in foreign affairs, but was in line with announced plans for spring maneuvers, and that use of radio was to test a new system.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle is said to regard "with complete approval" the proposal to join forces with Gen. Henri Giraud providing such united authority is formed under the laws of the French Republic.

National: Mme. Chiang Visiting New York City

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek arrived at New York for a four-day visit including an official reception at City Hall and a tour of Chinatown.

Launchings over the week end included the Aircraft Carrier Monterey and four destroyers from New Jersey yards.

Ingot production was resumed at the Aluminum Company of America smelter plant, in Cleveland, Ohio, closed by a strike for the past week, as employees returned to work under a third order by the Regional War Labor Board.

A Federal Court jury at Miami acquitted Novelist Ursula Parrott of charges of impairing the loyalty and discipline of the armed forces and aiding and concealing a deserter by driving a good-looking private out of an Army stockade concealed in rear of her automobile.

Far East: Free China Greets First Foreign Bank

Free China greeted its first foreign bank, as the British Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was authorized to open its doors in Chungking.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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'The World We Have'

Today on the Editorial Page we begin publication of a notable series of 22 articles by Mary Burt Messer. It is a series which carries postwar thinking a long step forward by examining society today from a spiritual viewpoint. Though written by a student of Christian Science, the articles are not doctrinal in nature, and penetrate deeply into the causes and cure of mankind's problems.

Weather Predictions

Colder, Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 7:03 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 6:50 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:04 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:48 a. m.

Point Rations Taken Easily By Housewives

Boston stores find buyers generally primed with knowledge of coupons and how to use them.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tagging along behind several Greater Boston housewives as they made their first use of point-rationing coupons this morning, one fact stood out plainly—that, despite the fact that various grocers have established individual systems of handling such business to suit their particular needs, the average shopper knows just what she wants.

She has been reading up on point rationing. She had a definite knowledge of the point values, gained no doubt from charts printed in the papers last week. And she knows just the items she wants to get the most for her coupons.

In nearly every instance, Mrs. Shopper came with a list. Now, in itself, this is nothing new. But, instead of the usual "milk, bread, can of beans, can of tomatoes, can of peaches, eggs, butter (she hopes), potatoes, onions, cereal, and soap," the list now includes point values opposite the canned goods.

Works Wonders

This foresightedness works wonders. In the chain stores, both the price and the point value is plainly marked on the shelves and on each individual can or glass jar. So, when it comes to totaling up the items at the cash register, the clerk first totals the point values, either on the cash register or on a separate adding machine.

Then the prices are totaled. And, while Mrs. Shopper removes the necessary coupons, the clerk fills the shopping bag. Detached coupons are dropped into convenient receptables, the eight-point in one, five-point coupons in another, and so on. Just as simple as that.

Grocers generally welcomed the lifting of the ban on the sale of canned goods, which had, in many instances, meant a 50 per cent drop in total volume of sales last week. They do not look for a big increase under point-rationing values as set up for March, but most of them think that sales volume will go back to at least 75 per cent of preration days.

Show Study

This morning's shoppers apparently had spent considerable time studying how best to buy their rationed items under the point system. There was little confusion, though of course there were plenty of questions. The majority of these were intelligent, and the grocers were most willing to explain the new system.

Many storekeepers had made it easy for their customers by setting up displays which plainly showed the point values as set by the Office of Price Administration. One store had even added a new department to its list of Groceries, Meats, Dairy Products, and Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. It read: "Ration Department." And a clerk in charge was fully equipped to answer all questions.

Stores doing a large telephone order business reported that many

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Allied Invasion of Europe Seen Near; Japanese Massing North of Australia; U.S. Losing Ground on Inflation Front

Increase in farm prices is due to give Labor support for demand of higher wage scale.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—American soldiers are regaining ground lost on the Tunisian front, but Washington is losing ground on the inflation front. This may sound like overpessimism but the following facts support it.

1. The tax program is in a muddle. Total expenditures thus far this fiscal year amount to about $47 billions; total revenues to about $10 billions. Taxes are being collected at about one fourth of the spending rate. The inflationary gap is lengthening and there isn't much sign yet that Congress is going to grapple seriously with this most important of all inflation controls.

2. The Farm Bloc is shooting holes through parity price ceilings, and the Administration has backed down pretty largely in this field. The bill prohibiting inclusion of Government payments in fixing farm price ceilings will, it is calculated, add 5 per cent to farm prices. That has passed the Senate and has been approved by House Committee.

3. Congress is getting ready to approve another bill, compelling inclusion of labor costs in reckoning parity. If passed, that should boost farm prices approximately 10 to 15 per cent more.

One Means the Other

4. Labor's demand for more wages, based on increased living costs, is already vigorous, and if the inflation controls in farm prices go through it will hardly be possible to hold back this drive. Messrs. Roosevelt and Byrnes pledged themselves of course to check both increases; but if one goes out the other probably will, too. The demand for higher wages is already strong.

5. The pending Disney amendment on salary limitations would apparently prohibit any controls on salaries below $25,000 a year after taxes. This would wipe out Federal intervention here, while attempting to continue the Administration program of "freezing" wages. Rightly or wrongly, Labor is likely to kick at this. The President has urged that if his original $25,000 salary limitation order is rescinded ($67,000 before taxes), a substitute 100 per cent war tax be imposed on incomes above $25,000, for single persons, or $50,000 for couples. Congress doesn't show any sign of accepting this proposal, and is contemplating the Disney bill instead. The Disney bill imposes a salary ceiling of $25,000 a year after Federal taxes, except for those who were fortunate enough to be getting higher salaries when the war started, in which case they can go on receiving the higher amount. But the alleged joker in the Disney proposal is that it wipes out Federal control over salaries below $25,-

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Associated Press

Vanguard of Supplies for British First Army

Soldiers under Lieut. Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson engaged in transporting the necessary materials for the next action of the United Nations armies in North Africa. The battle of the supply lines is one of the first magnitude on all of the war fronts.

Rommel Gets Wider Lane for Retreat; Gain by Allies Eases Spanish Threat

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Forces in Tunisia

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 1—The intensified phase of the battle for the passes in Central Tunisia ended during the past week with the Axis in possession of a widened corridor for Marshal Rommel's retreating forces to maneuver in, and with establishment of a defense zone in depth between this area and British, American, and French troops to the westward.

The limited Axis offensive which accomplished these dual objectives since Feb. 14 was conditioned throughout by the increasing threat to Marshal Rommel's rear from General Eisenhower's forces in Central Tunisia.

For only those formations were used which could be spared from the main duty of trying to insure the safe withdrawal of the Afrika Korps until such time as it makes its stand against the British First Army.

The attack that forestalled the Allied offensive in this region went better in its early stages than Axis commanders could have expected. And, true to Marshal Rommel's reputation for opportunism, armored detachments and artillery and infantry were pushed along to wreak a maximum destruction upon Allied concentrations before they ran up against resistance tougher than they could penetrate.

Ground Mined Thoroughly

Marshal Rommel's forces then retired before the vigorous British-American counterattacks which cost them heavily. On the way back they mined the ground thoroughly and destroyed any installations likely to be helpful to the Allies.

At the furthest point, 65 miles after emerging from the Kasserine Pass, one Axis column reached within three miles of British-held Thala to the north and another set off northwestward toward the Allies' main southern rail head of Tebessa. Both places were vigorously counterattacked — before Thala by British tanks with American artillery support, and toward Tebessa by all-American groups.

Axis commanders could never have imagined that they could hold the ground they overran so quickly as a result of their heavy two-pronged attack from Faid. They just extended it far as they could while profiting by the American retreat following the initial Axis thrusts. These were delivered against troops who for the most part had been in line a fortnight, replacing Frenchmen whose ability to continue in effective action without adequate modern equipment has been overestimated.

Americans Lacked Reserves

Not only had the Americans as a whole had no experience in heavy fighting, but they didn't have reserves. Moreover the Allied line was long for the number of troops available to put in it. It was composed of separated groups. So strongly, however, did the Americans and British hit back later that Axis troops were obliged to leave a considerable amount of material behind and were heavily knocked about.

The logical expectation now is surprise minor Axis attacks in the northern sector of the line—attacks designed to contain the Allied troops there as Marshal Rommel's main army is exposed to the south.

The Allied line at which the Axis is intermittently hammering can be termed part of the walls in the Tunisian coastal cylinder, which the Eighth Army is thrusting like a piston.

There is destined to be a big explosion as compression increases and unless the piston is arrested or the walls give, the lighter Axis forces are going to be crushed or blown out with the cylinder head at Bizerte and Tunis.

The weakness of this metaphor of the cylinder is in the opportunity for escape by sea and air on Marshal Rommel's flank, where the

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Nazi Troops Bulwark French-Spanish Border

By the Associated Press

New York, March 1

A Dakar radio broadcast recorded by CBS said that "it has been confirmed" that the Germans have been concentrating troops along the Franco-Spanish border since the establishment of a forbidden zone in that area.

"It was reported that Field Marshal Gen. (Karl Rudolf Gerd) von Runstedt, Commander in Chief of the occupation troops in Western Europe, is actually inspecting the troops in that region," the broadcast said.

The Vichy radio recently announced that a special zone had been created along the frontier with travel allowed only by special permit.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The decided improvement of the past few days in the Allied military position in Tunisia has resolved another moment of acute anxiety about Spain and the role it is playing in the war.

The protestation of affection for Spain, from the lips of Carlton J. H. Hayes, American Ambassador in Madrid, in no way alters the full realization in Washington and London that the existing Spanish Government is a "nonbelligerent" associate of the Axis. The Allied capitals clearly realize that Spain's attitude must always be taken with a heavy sauce of caution.

The greatest single threat to the Allied expedition in Africa from the moment of the initial landing last November has been an Axis move, either with or without the full collaboration of the Spanish Government, down through Spain to attack the communication line in Morocco.

Had Field Marshal Rommel been more successful than he was, it could easily have proved the springboard on which Spain would have cast its lot finally and irrevocably with Berlin.

But Marshal Rommel was driven back, his chances of routing the joint British and American forces surrounding him are declining steadily, and obviously and Madrid shows a continuation of that policy of restraint which has been noticeable since General Franco jettisoned his Falange leader and relative, Ramon Serrano Süner, from the post of Foreign Minister.

Key in Military Events

There is little doubt in the minds of those responsible for the Allied policy toward Spain that military events provide the key to what Spain will do. Like Mussolini in the early days of the war, Gen-

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Nazi 'New Order' in Kharkov A Reign of Military Terror

German ruthlessness in ruling Kharkov during the 16 months of Nazi possession of that city is disclosed by The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent in Russia, who has just been on a visit to that great industrial center.

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KHARKOV, Russia, March 1—We arrived here hoping to get a picture of the Hitlerite "new order" in occupied Soviet territory. However, we actually found no traces of any kind of order except 16 months of martial law.

We wanted to know how the Germans collaborated with the Ukrainian "nationalists," but found the Germans had shot not less than seven burgomasters, including the widely known Ukrainian Professor Kramorenko, chief burgomaster [Lord Mayor] of Kharkov.

One resident told us: "Don't ask about law courts, civil organization and all that here. This town has been under martial law all the time with curfew at 5 o'clock. If you want to know the civil terror, you will find that at Poltava, which is under German civil authority. We only had a military regime of terror here."

Piratical Traders

In Kharkov the Germans hanged their opponents from balconies without trial. In Poltava there might have been some sort of trial and perhaps a regular gallows. The only German civil authority represented in Kharkov was the Ministry of Propaganda, which took over all theaters and cinemas.

As for commerce in Kharkov, Ukrainian and Russian profiteers looted public stores when the Red Army retreated on Oct. 26, 1941. They opened their own shops on the proceeds and bought things from Kharkov intellectuals who had to sell all belongings in order to live.

Then German civilians, some of them women, opened restaurants, casinos and other doubtful places of entertainment for German officers and men. German soldiers also sold stuff on the market at speculative prices.

Kharkov was one of the greatest university centers in Russia, but the only source of natural scientific knowledge under the Germans was the Zoological Garden. The famous Zoobiological Institute, which had been closed, was blown up by the Germans when leaving the city. The Germans ran three schools where they trained local boys from 14 to 16 in the arts of espionage for future service in Soviet territory.

Children in Streets

There were about 20 elementary schools for Ukrainian children under the patronage of a Ukrainian "nationalist" group. Most Kharkov children ran wild in the streets, begging or doing odd jobs. The Germans made slight concessions to the Ukrainians. They did not blow up the monument to the national poet, Taras Shevchenko, and they allowed the old Ukrainian national emblem to be printed on labor registration cards. However, this

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Intensified Continent Raids Result in 'Pre-Invasion' Talk

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 1—Have the British and United States Air Forces at last launched the long-heralded pre-invasion bombing attack on the west coast of the German-occupied continent of Europe?

The question is raised here by greatly intensified bombing raids of the past three or four days aimed especially at key ports, as well as by Axis radio claims that their reconnaissance planes have observed unusual activity in British ports apparently pointing toward invasion preparations.

The closest approach yet to around-the-clock bombing was achieved over the week end when the RAF and the United States Army Air Force hammered Western Germany and occupied territory in the Netherlands, Belgium and France. Between the night of Feb. 25 and the morning of Feb. 27 more than 2,000 aircraft of all four RAF commands — Bomber, Fighter, Coastal and Army Co-operation—took part in an air offensive which included 1,500,000 miles of flying.

"Softening Up" Process?

These operations are stated here to have been the most intensive carried out by either side since the war started. The fact that, apart from the big raid on the night of Feb. 25 on Nuremburg, they have been centered chiefly on ports, airfields and other targets in the coastal stretch between Wilhelmshaven and Brest has led some observers to ask whether the penultimate stage of the "softening up" process prior to invasion has not begun.

One newspaper, the Sunday Express, actually went so far as to state categorically these air attacks constituted active preparations for invasion. In any case it is considered significant that three daylight attacks on docks at Dun-

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British War Minister says armies are ready —Nazis make slight gain in Tunisia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Expectations of a large-scale Allied offensive increased as Britain's War Secretary, Sir Edward Grigg, declared the Allied forces were all ready to start, while Axis planes reported unusual activity in British ports. At the same time the most intensive air operation of the war, carried out by the Allies against Axis ports at the end of last week, generally was regarded as a preliminary to a major move.

Hints of big happenings were not only in the West. General MacArthur's dispatches from the Southern Pacific intimated that the Japanese were concentrating their strength along the 2,000-mile ring of islands off Northern Australia. Admiral Nimitz issued a statement that a tough time faced American forces in the new phase of the Pacific war, which must be devoted to driving the enemy out of strongly prepared positions in conquered areas.

However, American Air Chief Chennault declared that Japan had run into two bottle necks —aircraft production and the training of airmen. Its stock of planes is being used up and heavy losses are draining the air personnel.

As to actual fighting, General von Arnim, in Northern Tunisia, was making his expected attacks in an effort to "contain" General Eisenhower's forces in the north. His purpose is presumably to prevent their being moved southward to make trouble for Marshal Rommel. Despite stubborn resistance by Americans and French, the Germans have made slight gains toward Beja, 40 miles west of Tunis. It was a costly gain, however, for incessant attacks by Spitfires and Hurricane fighter bombers wrought havoc with Axis tanks and supply trucks.

In Central Tunisia, the occupation of Feriana by the Allies indicated an 18-mile advance since American and British forces drove Rommel's men out of Kasserine Pass at the end of last week. Farther to the south, General Montgomery still was preparing a decisive attack upon the Mareth Line before pushing up north against Marshal Rommel.

Meanwhile, Allied airmen swooped down on Cagliari, Axis supply port in Sardinia, bombing four ships, following closely upon the week-end heavy raids on St. Nazaire, Maupertus, near Cherbourg, Hengelo, Holland, and Liége.

The Russian situation remained obscure. There were heavy German counterattacks slowing down the Red advance. Whether these succeeded in retaking the two important railroad centers of Lozoavaya, 75 miles south of Kharkov, and Kramatorsk, 60 miles to the east, as the Nazis claimed, is uncertain. The Germans even claim to have captured 464 tanks and 606 guns. Russian advices so far say nothing to confirm these reports.

German claims at sea during February include the sinking of 90 merchant vessels, 3 cruisers, 2 submarines, a destroyer, and 10 smaller warcraft—all without confirmation in Allied quarters.

North Africa:

Allied Line Holds Despite Nazi Gain

Axis attacks toward Beja, in Northern Tunisia, were disclosed to have progressed three miles beyond Sidi Nsir, which is 18 miles northeast of Beja and 40 miles west of Tunis, despite great losses inflicted by Allied ground and air forces.

Bad weather restricted operations in the south, but Flying

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Flash of Cans Lights Up First Point Rationing

Today was "Blue Monday" at Greater Boston grocery stores, as housewives took advantage of their first opportunity to cash in some of their blue point-rationing coupons for canned fruits and vegetables, the sale of which had been banned for a week.

There was a glint of silver lining as the shiny tins were taken down from shelves, and careful buyers checked up prices and point values with a view to shopping wisely and economically. There was everywhere evident a desire to co-operate with grocers already handicapped by labor shortages and faced with additional bookkeeping.

Although there was some confusion, patience and understanding mingled with a desire to be fully informed.

Use High Values First

Rationing officials at the Office of Price Administration propose that housewives and others entrusted with the family shopping should make careful studies of their shopping lists and the point value charts recently printed in the newspapers before leaving their homes.

The real trick of point rationing, they say, is for each family to figure out—considering the point values of each item—just what it wishes to purchase with its 48 points a person during March.

Purchases should be so spaced, they add, that some points will be left for month-end needs. High-value coupons should be used first, they say, so that at the end of the month it will be easier to add up combinations of small point coupons to make up the desired values. Grocers cannot give change in coupons.

Order may still be done by telephone, and the coupons handed to the delivery boys when they bring the rationed items. Deliveries are scarce, however, and some concerns will not allow their men to accept coupons. But—whether one goes to the store or orders by phone, coupon stamps should not be torn from War Ration Book No. 2 until a store employee—including delivery boys—can see it done.

Blue Stamps for March

During March, holders of the new Ration Book may use all the BLUE stamps which bear the letters R. B., or C. The figures on these stamps—1, 2, 5, and 8—are the point values. They should be counted as coins. For example, for a can of fruit or vegetables valued at 16 points, one may use either two 8-point stamps, three 5s and a 1, or any other combination to make up a total of 16 points.

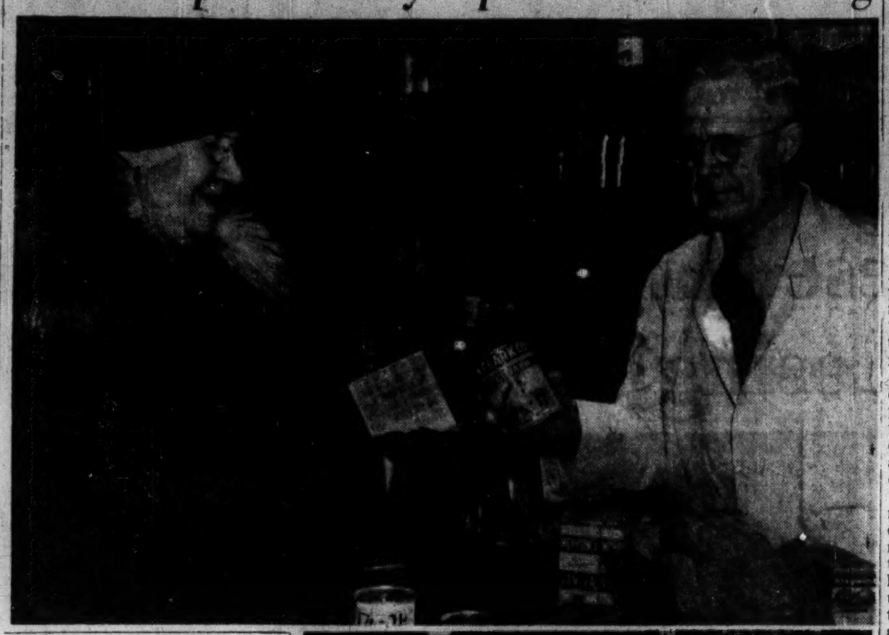
But, as pointed out before, since the grocer cannot make change in coupons, it is advisable to use the larger values first, saving the 1, 2, and 5-point coupons for making up combination values later on. Don't try to cash red stamps. These are for meat rationing, which is due to begin on March 28.

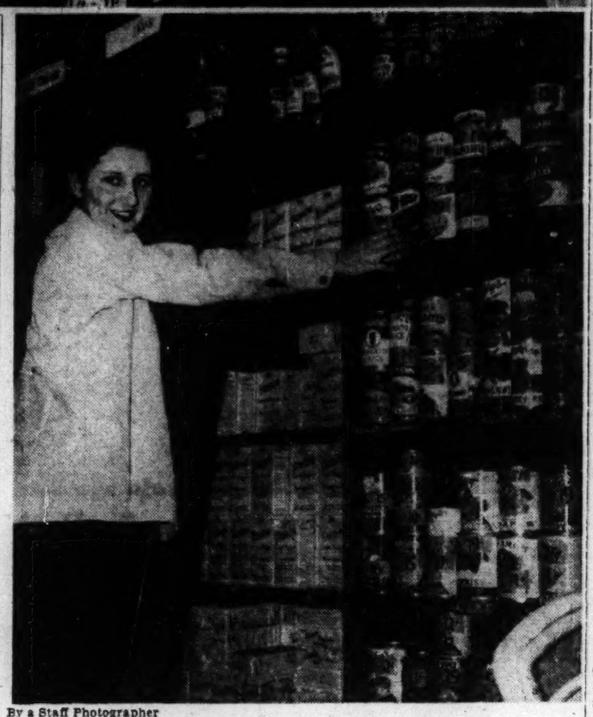
Added to this information, OPA officials urge that wherever possible shopping should be done early in the week—Monday through Wednesday. This wil save time—your time, the grocer's time, and the time of war workers who shop late.

Above all, they urge don't be impatient. During the first few days of operation under the new program, it will naturally take grocers' clerks a little longer than previously to check your purchases.

FREQUENT CLEANING BY
Golden Bell
Prolongs the Good Looks of Your Clothes Indefinitely
WHY PAY MORE THAN OUR LOW PRICES
Cash and carry stores in your neighborhood for your convenience.
GOLDEN BELL
CLEANERS-LAUNDERERS-FURRIERS

'Blue Coupon Monday' Opens Point Rationing





By a Staff Photographer

Customers and Grocers Co-operate in New System

Greater Boston housewives began making their first use of the new War Ration Book No. 2 today, with A, B, and C blue coupons being exchanged for canned goods, now released for sale. Many brought lists with point values carefully checked, which greatly aided grocers who have had to add point values to the prices of each item. Upper—Typical housewife about to detach the necessary blue coupons from her book in exchange for canned goods the grocer is handing out. Lower—Clerk arranging display of samples of canned goods, each plainly marked with its point value. Such displays help customers in selecting the items they need.

Mayor Calls For $35,000 Gardens Fund

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston today asked the City Council for $35,000 for the establishment throughout the city of Victory Gardens.

The Mayor's Victory Garden Committee plans to make a survey for the purpose of locating vacant lots suitable for cultivation and then to make arrangements so that these lots will become available on application to citizens who desire to participate in the Victory Garden Program.

He made it plain, also, that the Committee, of which he is honorary chairman, would like to have Bostonians acquire or borrow the use of land adjacent to their own homes and turn it into gardens.

Daniel Driscoll, real estate custodian for the City of Boston, estimates that there are about 1,000 lots available, many of them in Franklin Park.

Later on, the Mayor intends to ask that the $35,000 be included in the budget under Civilian Defense Activities, and said today he hoped the Legislature would pass a bill making it possible for Boston and other cities to borrow money for this purpose.

Extra Fuel Oil For Needy Hinted

The Office of Price Administration in Washington today implied that householders who for some reason, good or ill, are all out of fuel oil coupons for the current period, may perhaps obtain more by applying to their local ration boards.

A spokesman for OPA said they were "considering a plan" to provide supplemental rations, but it was understood that this step had always been contemplated as possible, even at the commencement of the fuel rationing set-up. Each case would be handled on its individual merits.

Aid will be needed, of course, chiefly in the six Northeastern States, though OPA said residents of other states in the rationed areas are not necessarily excluded.

Point Rations Taken Easily

Continued from Page 1

of their customers had followed a practice adopted when War Ration Book No. 1 came into use for sugar. They deposit their Ration Books with the grocer, confident that he will see that their needs are met so far as is possible

"It's the grocer's responsibility to see that their customers receive the maximum amount of food for the points allowed by the Government," said Frank H. Foy, President of the National Retail Food Council, and owner of a large independent grocery store, today.

Mr. Foy also pointed out the wisdom of buying highest quality canned goods—just as it pays to buy quality merchandise of any sort. Solid-pack tomatoes, for instance, are a much more economical canned goods buy than those which are loose packed, and which contain considerable water, he said.

"You can help me out a lot," said another grocer to a customer who had brought along her list with point values checked, "by always checking items in this way." It was just a little thing, perhaps, but it brought smiles on both sides of the counter.

Warned of Faker

Property owners in metropolitan Boston were warned today by Commissioner of Conservation Raymond J. Kenney to beware of a tree expert posing as a representative of the Department of Conservation or the State Forester's Office.

The Department has no representatives engaged in caring for or pruning of trees or shrubs on private property, according to Mr. Kenney and no one engaged in such work, he said, is authorized by the Department.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A special film program for children will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, at 10 a. m. Free to the public.

Noel Lee will give a piano recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

William Dana Orcutt will lecture on Giambattista Bodoni in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Tickets free to the public.

Edith Stearns of the Faculty of Boston University will give a piano recital at the Little Theater, 25 Blagden Street, at 8:15 p. m. Free to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

N. E. Casualties

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of 761 United States soldiers, including a number of Massachusetts men, killed in action. The casualties were in the African, Asiatic, European, and Southwest Pacific areas.

The list:

Asia

Dolan, Staff Sgt. John J.—John Dolan, father, Lynn.

Freeman, First Lieut. Robert M.—Mrs. Ethel C. Freeman, mother, Hanover.

Ryerson, Second Lieut. Leonard T.—Mrs. Eliza T. Ryerson, mother, Writinsville.

Europe

Azarva, Private Benjamin — Mrs. Goldie Azarva, mother, Chelsea.

Bastinelli, Private First Class Frank—Mrs. Margaret Bastinelli, mother, Watertown.

Campedelli, Private First Class Joseph J.—Mrs. Vina Campedelli, mother, Chelsea.

Crowley, Second Lieut. James F.—Mrs. Catherine Crowley, mother, Dorchester.

Cummings, Private First Class Charles H.—John Michaels, uncle, Lowell.

Kondziolka, Private First Class Stanley M.—Mrs. Bonislawa Kondziolka, mother, New Bedford.

Mickiewicz, Private Stanley J.—Mrs. Lena Mickiewicz, mother, Springfield.

Shea, Corp. Howard F.—Mrs. Irene F. Shea, mother, Medford.

Taylor, Private Zenas R.—Zenas Taylor, father, Allston.

Woolley, Private Wayne G.—Mrs. Margaret Woolley, mother, Melrose.

Southwest Pacific

Bianchi, Private First Class Orfeo—Mrs. Orfeo Bianchi, wife, Haverhill.

Dececca, Prive First Class Charles A.—Mrs. M. Dececca, mother, Wakefield.

Doucette, Private First Class Albany A.—Mrs. Delina Doucette, mother, Beverly.

Farley, Corp. James L.—Mrs. Catherine Farley, mother, Lowell.

Foley, Private First Class Walter M. E.—Mrs. Elizabeth Foley, mother, Malden.

Kaplan, Private First Class Morris S.—Mrs. Minnie Kaplan, mother, Dorchester.

Klass, Private First Class Barnet—Mrs. Rose Klass, mother, Dorchester.

Nutile, Private First Class John A.—Mrs. Laura Nutile, mother, Wakefield.

Palmer, Private First Class William F.—Mrs. Alice Palmer, mother, Maynard.

Poulin, Private First Class Maurice J.—Mrs. Alice C. Poulin, mother, Haverhill.

Saliba, Private First Class Joseph M.—Mrs. Lillian Saliba, mother, Springfield.

Stabile, Second Lieut. John F.—Harry J. Stabile, father, Medford.

Talokowski, Private Frank A.—Mrs. Elizabeth Talokowski, mother, Athol.

Africa

Merriam, Private Stephen E.—Mrs. Rose Merriam, mother, Pittsfield.

Presl, Second Lieut. Stephen—Mrs. Delia Presl, mother, Quincy.

Sands, Staff Sergeant William, Jr.—Mrs. Margaret Sands, Springfield.

Test Blackout Of New System Proves Success

Despite some confusion over the all-clear signal, last night's statewide practice blackout—the first in Massachusetts under the new regulations of the Eastern Defense Command—was described as a success today by Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, State Blackout Officer.

"It would have been perfect if it had not been for scattered reports of misunderstanding of signals," General Needham said. "Lights in some instances were extinguished behind schedule and relighted too soon."

General Needham did say, however, that he was "more than pleased" with regional reports of the test which began with the blue, or sustained, signal at 7:55 p. m., and ended with a radio broadcast of the all-clear at 8:30 p. m.

The Army's First Service Command, at whose request the blackout was held, refrained from comment today until they could sift the reports of the 19 observers they had throughout the State. It is understood that additional tests in the near future, probably regional and certainly unannounced, will be held.

In Boston, as well as out-state, violations reported were at a minimum. Some householders confused the second blue signal, the sustained blast at 8:20 p. m. that marked the end of the blue-red-blue sequence, for the all-clear which was broadcast 10 minutes later.

The local Committee on Public Safety was especially pleased with the fact that 11,500 air raid wardens showed up at 7:35 p. m. for duty on a Sunday night together with 3,000 auxiliary police.

Raids Seen More Likely; Information Center Wants Help

"Industries and civilians in the Boston area cannot be too cautious nor zealous in their preparedness against the possiblity of enemy air raids during the fine spring days to come," Col. Minthorne W. Reed, commanding officer of the Boston Information Center, said today in calling for men and women volunteers to man the center.

Emphasizing the need for "an especially vigilant air defense against enemy bombers during the spring and summer," Colonel Reed said, "clear weather is not merely good weather for possible danger from the skies—it is ideal weather for flying. This means that the defenses set up to protect the homes and industries of the Boston area must be on their sharpest guard.

"Although it is not possible to reveal the detailed functions of the B. I. C., which operates under the First Fighter Command, to help control operations organized to meet air attack, its place is as important as any point in which civilian volunteers work."

Colonel Reed said that the need for volunteers had become acute with its expansion and the releasing of military personnel for combat duty.

"At the present time," he said, "the B. I. C. needs many helping hands. There are vital places open for both men and women from 18 to 50 years of age. Since the Center must be operated every minute of the day and night, there is a chance to serve at all hours for persons who want to give their time and do their part.

"The shifts when people are on duty are arranged according to their convenience. If an individual is occupied during the day, there is a chance to serve a few hours a week at night. If a person has spare time during the day, here is an opportunity to place that free time to a most needful defense job."

Civilian applicants may report for information regarding B. I. C. duty to Mrs. Robert Homans, Public Safety Council, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, or write to Civilian Personnel Director, P. O. Box 36, North Postal Annex, Boston, Mass.

In 'Like a Lamb' . . . but Snow Coming

Fickle March rode in today on the back of a fleecy white lamb while the King of the Jungle snored on in his den unaware of the date. March's peaceful entrance, however, usually means, according to old-time weather prognosticators that Leo the Lion will awaken in time to take the month out with a roar of wind and snow.

The Weather Bureau today predicted light snow and colder weather but saw no signs of the return tonight of the high winds that reached gale force yesterday.

New England Panel Members For U.M.W. Picked

New England representatives of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, who are to be called upon by the regional War Labor Board to sit on tripartite panels involving U. M. W. cases, were announced today by Joseph Mayo, regional U. M. W. director.

Saul Wallen, chairman of the regional Board, will call upon these men from time to time, said Mr. Mayo, whose union, under John L. Lewis, now regards itself as independent, having formerly been affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. As an independent union, it had obtained the consent of the War Labor Board for representation, according to a notice received by Mr. Mayo from John Kmetz, president of District 50, which is attempting to organize a broad section of American industry and agriculture.

Representatives named are: Thomas Cummings of New Haven for Connecticut; August Rouse of Boston for Rhode Island; Philip Smyth of Berlin, N. H., for New Hampshire; Cecil V. Crawford of Berlin, N. H., for Vermont and Maine, and John Higgins of Boston for Massachusetts.

'Pussy, Willow Let Go'

But Pussy Is Having Too Much Fun

I am a little pussy,
I never became a cat,
I am a pussy willow,
Now what do you think of that!

School Reimbursement Bill Unopposed at Public Hearing

Cities and towns of Massachusetts would be reimbursed for tuition and transportation furnished children of State employees whose parents reside on State property, under a bill given a public hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Education.

Citing as an example the town of Norfolk, where there are three State institutions, Representative Clarence F. Telford (R) of Plainsville told the Committee that 19 children of employees of the Norfolk Prison Colony alone are provided with education and transportation for which the town receives no reimbursement.

Representative Telford said that Maurice Winslow, Superintendent of the prison colony, recently told the Legislative Committee that the only taxes he paid to Norfolk were poll and excise taxes. "This situation is true regarding many State employees who live on State property, yet the towns and cities depend on real estate taxes to maintain their educational system," the Representative said.

Wentworth Stewart of Norfolk, author of the bill, Senator Charles Olson (R) of Ashland, Representative Charles F. Holman (R) of Norwood and Raymond Fitzgerald, spokesman for the State Department of Education, favored the bill. There was no opposition.

On the perennial bill to repeal provisions of the laws providing transportation of private school children to and from school no speakers appeared in favor.

The Rev. Richard J. Quinlan, Superintendent of Parochial Schools in Boston; the Rev. Edward J. Gorman, Superintendent of Parochial Schools in Fall River, and the Rev. John I. Rooney, representing the parochial schools of Springfield, opposed repeal move. Also opposing repeal were several Democratic representatives and Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn.

Declaring the schools are not being run for the benefit of the children but for the benefit of those administering the schools, Mayor Kane urged the Committee to report favorably on his bill requiring school committees to serve free hot lunches in schools having more than 150 pupils.

He said the present law which has been permissive for 30 years should be made mandatory since school authorities have been reluctant to put it into effect.

Diversion of excess water from the Quabbin Reservoir between the Swift and Ware Rivers would relieve the sewage situation in the Ware River and at the same time help war industry in that area by providing an extra source of power, Representative William M. Hyde (D) of Ware, told the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

Milton Joradn and Frank M. Cebula, Ware Selectmen, said that diverting more water to the Ware River would give war plants more water power than at present, adding that because of the oil shortage some plants had to close down several days. John T. Casey, Town Engineer of Ware and Representative Charles J. Campbell (R) of Rutland, also favored the bill.

"We can't make a charter that will make men honest and competent," Representative Joseph L. Whiton (R) of Quincy told the Legislative Committees on Cities when he spoke in favor of a bill to repeal the Plan E charter. Predicting that continuance of the Plan E charter system for cities and towns will produce "dishonesty we have not heard of yet" Mr. Whiton said "the men now in the Plan E government will not be there forever. It will wear down and we will get the rabbie. Plan E is along the line of the New Deal and I for one have had enough of bureaucracy."

Dr. Arthur W. MacLean

Dr. Arthur W. MacLean, who passed on here Sunday, was the founder and dean of the Portia Law School and College of Liberal Arts.

Born in Lowell, he graduated from Boston University and Boston University Law School. From 1906 to 1922 Dr. MacLean taught at the Suffolk Law School.

In December, 1908, he founded the Portia Law School for women and for 30 years it was the only law school in the country exclusively for women. In 1919, when President Coolidge was Governor of Massachusetts, he signed a legislative bill which gave the school the power to confer the degree of bachelor of law.

The Portia College of Liberal Arts was founded by him in 1934. Six years later the name was changed to the Calvin Coolidge College at which time the Calvin Coolidge Law School for men was founded.

Dr. MacLean was the author of several legal textbooks including Law of Real Property and Law of Wills and Administration.

6,000 Workers Begin Canvass For Red Cross

National Red Cross Month, by proclamation of President Roosevelt, began today, and more than 6,000 volunteer workers commenced a door-to-door canvass of Greater Boston homes in quest of contributions.

Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, urged that contributors make donations as early as possible in the campaign, to facilitate the work of the volunteer collectors.

"The American Red Cross," he said, "is faced with the greatest demands in its long history. The war, with battlefronts extending to the far corners of the earth, has multiplied many times over the need for such services to humanity as are performed by the Red Cross.

"These services are made possible," Mr. Rowley went on, "by contributions of the American people. To continue the greatly expanded wartime activities of the American Red Cross, our gifts this year must be larger than ever. The Red Cross War Fund drive is a challenge to the spirit of sacrifice of the people of Greater Boston. It is a challenge I am confident will be met."

He asked particularly that contributors refrain from having the volunteer solicitor "call back" just because the campaign will continue for the entire month.

It was made public today that all contributions would be allocated: two thirds for the armed forces, one sixth for national preparedness, and one twelfth each for civilian emergencies and Red Cross services in local communities.

A new note in this year's campaign was the appearance of an increasing number of paper lapel tabs. They have taken the place of the metal pins of other years and are, of course, the result of the need to conserve metal. It has been estimated that 50 tons of metal would have been used in pins.

Gasoline Coupons Penalty in R. I. For 'Pleasure Driving'

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1 (AP)—The first penalties for pleasure driving were announced today by the Rhode Island OPA office.

William J. Young lost eight coupons from his A-book for driving to a theater to pick up his wife and friends, Chester F. Lees of North Providence, gave up three coupons. He also had driven to a theater, Antonio S. Filipe of Central Falls, R. I., had driven to a bowling alley. The OPA took eight of his coupons.

The three were given public hearings before OPA enforcement officials on Friday. The OPA office announced that 35 persons will be given hearings this week.

Lottery Racket Incomes Probed

Action against lottery and number-pool racketeers is under way by Federal agents of the Internal Revenue Department, it was learned today when more than a score of Boston men were summoned before the Federal Grand Jury in income-tax evasion cases.

Earnings of some of the alleged operators for the past several years are under investigation, it is understood. Millions of dollars are alleged to have been taken in number-pool and horse-racing rackets that was not fully reported on income tax return, it was intimated. Joseph M. Hargedon, Assistant U. S. Attorney, as well as Treasury Department investigators, appeared before the Grand Jury.

Brookline Heating Of Schools Studied

Brookline school officials were advised recently it would be advisable for the school department to design future school buildings so that a balanced heating system could be installed, as they made inquiries into the freezing of pipes in a number of school structures during the recent cold spell.

The committee approved instructions to janitors for operation of heaters in a move to prevent recurrence of frozen equipment and adopted recommendations for changes in the heating systems of the elementary schools and installations in new buildings.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder, Snow

Boston and Vicinity: Colder with light snow beginning late tonight; gentle, increasing to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Colder tonight.

Northern New Hampshire: Slightly colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Colder tonight; light snow beginning after midnight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:42 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Tuesday, 8:05 a. m.; height, 10 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies: 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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The
PERFECT PAIR *for* BETTER CAKES!
The next time you bake a cake try this perfect combination. White Spray Cake Flour has First National's famous money back guarantee. It is ideal for making cakes and cookies and when used in conjunction with Marvo, the pure vegetable shortening, you will have better cakes, pies and cookies and at the same time save money.
White Spray CAKE FLOUR 24 lb PKG 17c *Marvo* 62c 3 lb TIN
at all
FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS

Victory Book Week Begins

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor Tobin Launches the Drive

The Mayor officially opened the week today from the steps of the Public Library. With him are Seaman Forrest Hayward of Boston and Sergeant Earl Beyers of Philadelphia, representing the Navy and Army respectively.

Voluntary Hospital Plan Rated Above Compulsion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Referring to the American people's apparent reluctance to adopt compulsory hospital insurance as Government policy, officials of the American Hospital Association in annual meeting here pointed to steady growth of voluntary or "Blue Cross" insurance plans and declared "enrollment speaks louder than words."

Last year about 2,000,000 more persons became subscribers to these plans, lifting the total to about 11,000,000 members.

"The subscribers themselves are the best evidence that Americans prefer a voluntary system in the distribution and financing of hospital care," declared the report of the Hospital Service Plan Commission.

In preference to proposals for compulsory Governmental insurance, the Association favored the making of "every effort to expand the scope of community service of voluntary pre-payment hospital plans," with particular attention to rural areas and lower income groups. Experimentation in these fields is planned for next year.

There will also be new machinery set up to make it possible for larger business firms operating in different states to give their employees the opportunity to get uniform national coverage. To this end, a national enrollment office is being set up in New York, supported jointly by the 77 city and regional plans now in operation.

Hospital Association officials expressed themselves as encouraged by the spontaneous growth of these non-profit insurance plans. Total active membership on Jan. 1, 1942, was 10,458,899 persons. An additional 600,000 participants in the Armed Forces listed as deferred members, brought the total up to 11,970,000. Plans were operated in 35 states and three Canadian provinces. The goal set for next year is 15,000,000 subscribers, according to C. Rufus Rorem, Director of the Hospital Service Plan Commission.

Much practical experience in the operation of the plans has been gained now as the result of their operation. Last year they paid out $50,000,000 in benefits, to 1,000,000 subscribers.

One criticism of the Blue Cross plans has been that they do not reach rural people and families of really small incomes. This objection has been used as an argument for federal hospital insurance as a part of the social security system.

Sponsors of voluntary plans believe voluntary plans can be made to reach these groups. They regard expansion to rural people as the next important development. So far about 1,000,000 farm people are enrolled. They propose now to make membership available to any group of rural people, such as a Farm Bureau, Grange, a local cooperative, or even a milk route, providing that from 50 to 70 per cent of the organization's members join the plan. Small groups as well as large could thus be made eligible.

For the lower-income groups in cities, low cost ward hospital service is being studied.

A general program of "education" is also approved by the American Hospital Association to bring the possibilities of group insurance before public spirited leaders in local communities. Since the plans are not set up for profit, it is necessary to find some local sponsor who will see the plan through its initial stages, it is pointed out. Spreading information about the plans is held necessary to win such support, leaders point out, and they propose to make information readily available.

Chicago School Children Busy Thumbing Seed Catalogues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Chicago's school children are busy these days thumbing through seed catalogues and counting the days until spring. For, as soon as warm weather comes, they can start their Victory gardens, their share in a city-wide campaign to grow more food on the home front.

Some of the gardens will be planted in their own backyards, some in neighborhood lots, but the majority in Chicago parks. The Chicago Park District is making plans to assign plots of ground in its 136 neighborhood parks and is now aiming to recruit 30,000 grade school children in the program. Public and parochial schools, social settlements, American Youth Reserves, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and all other agencies working with children are being invited to participate and to help provide adult leaders to supervise the garden plots.

Standard seed packets are being prepared for distribution to the children at cost. Although increased food production is the chief purpose of the project, aesthetic values will not be overlooked. The standard packets will contain zinnia and petunia seeds in addition to leaf lettuce, radishes, kohlrabi, beans, swiss chard, carrots, and beets. Park officials estimate that the contemplated 30,000 garden plots will produce not less than 900 tons of fresh vegetable foods.

Park officials also are assuring residents that there will still be plenty of park space left for recreational purposes. Not more than two acres will be used in each of the largest parks, not more than an acre in those with a total area of 20 to 100 acres, and not more than half an acre in any park with a total area of from five to 20 acres.

Landis Calls on American People For Books Worthy of Educated Army

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Civilian Defense Director James M. Landis, in a nation-wide appeal has asked that books be sent to war with what he called the best educated Army in American history.

Opening Victory Book Week, March 1 to 6 he called books vitamins of morale and "valuable ammunition in a battle being waged all over the world for the minds of men."

"I don't have to remind you," he said, "that one book 'Mein Kampf'—started this war.

"That is why I am calling upon the American people today to send their books to war, and because these books are going to war, we must make certain that they are worthy of the men and women who are in need of them. This is no junk heap that is being sent to the front, but a huge shipment of what might properly be called vitamins of morale."

Dean Landis said the percentage of college men in the fighting forces is three times as high, and of high school men, many times higher than in 1917.

Clothes Make the Woman?

Women buy 90 per cent of all food and 75 per cent of all clothing in the United States.

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WORCESTER SALT

One Way to Keep 'em Down on the Farm

Associated Press from United States Army

Soldiers March to Field Exercises

It's right shoulder hoes and on to the fray. They won't fire until they see the whites of the potatoes' eyes. No, sir, they will wield their shovels with a will, these soldiers from Brooks Field, Texas, here on their way to clear a five-acre field where they will be right at home among the tomatoes, lettuce, string beans, spinach and carrots. It's a lot better than bucking icy winds in the Aleutians or sweltering under a tropical sun.

Work Goes On As Usual At Boeing Plant

SEATTLE, Wash., March 1 (AP)—A contemplated round the clock protest meeting of some 20,000 aircraft workers dwindled today into a continuous session of the Governing Council for American Federation of Labor workers at Boeing's, maker of Flying Fortresses.

The Council went into session at 10:30 p. m. last night with the announced intention of continuing to meet until the War Labor Board acts on the demand of aircraft workers for starting pay comparable to shipyard wages. The Board was considering the case in Washington during urgent and long sessions over the week-end.

Originally, the meeting was to have been a 24-hour session of the entire union membership, with members attending on their off-duty hours. The plan was dropped, spokesmen said, to avoid any possibility of work stoppage.

However, A. F. of L. Machinists Union officials at San Diego said they had not altered their plans for a round-the-clock meeting of workers at Consolidated Aircraft Corporation who make America's other famed heavy bombers—the Liberators. The Union, claiming a membership of 35,000, scheduled the San Diego meeting to start at 12:30 a. m. Tuesday.

Five thousand Lockheed-Vega aircraft workers in Los Angeles have decided there will be no work stoppage in their plants, pending issuance of the War Labor Board's decision.

The workers voted at a mass meeting yesterday to authorize their A. F. of L. leaders to conduct a 24-hour meeting Wednesday to discuss developments in wage negotiations, but it was emphasized attendance would be on off-duty time.

Pacific coast aircraft workers get 62½ cents an hour as beginners. They want 95 cents, the same scale as paid to start in West Coast shipyards and similar industries.

500 'Get the Gate'

BALTIMORE, March 1 (AP)—Approximately 500 employees of the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyards were turned back at the gate of the plant Saturday in what J. M. Willis, General Manager, said was an action designed to combat "racing to the gates."

Mr. Willis said the men had been suspended for one day.

"This loafing and racing to the gates is going to be broken off," he declared. "The one-day suspension was announced for first offenders."

Steve Vasilakos

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Steve Vasilakos, who passed on here yesterday, saw from his peanut vender's stand near a corner of the White House grounds a procession of American Presidents come and go for more than 30 years. He was acclaimed the "common people's man of the year" last Dec. 11 by American Greeks meeting in New York, and is credited by the Treasury Department with selling $50,000 worth of war bonds.

Big, bushy-mustached Steve, was born in a Greek town near the site of ancient Sparta. He had known, in addition to the Presidents from Theodore Roosevelt to Franklin Roosevelt, many visting dignitaries. Among these be prized most his visit to the monarch of his native land, King George II of Greece. Steve became a citizen of the United States several years ago.

Eastman Asks States To Recognize Auto Plates

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, asked the states again today to lift auto license and other restrictions which hamper defense workers who have to move across state lines from one project to another.

$170,000,000 of Road Work Authorized When Peace Comes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—Engineering work for postwar public construction is now under way in 22 states where highway departments are preparing detailed plans and specifications for roads and bridges estimated to cost $170,000,000, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, announced today.

A joint Federal-state undertaking, this engineering activity is being financed from a special $10,000,000 fund authorized in the Defense Highway Act of 1941.

Commissioner Thomas H. MacDonald of the Public Roads Administration pointed out that since the Act requires the states to match the Federal contributions, plans for a highway building program to cost nearly $500,000,000 are developing rapidly. This would be equivalent to about two years of normal Federal-aid highway construction, Commissioner MacDonald said.

"The purpose of this advance engineering is to provide fully-planned, road-building projects ready for immediate construction after the war," he added. "A considerable number of these projects will be located in and around cities to provide employment for men demobilized from the armed forces and the war industries, and to relieve America's No. 1 traffic problem, which is in the cities."

Approved Projects

The class and approximate number of advance-engineering projects approved to date by the Public Roads Administration are: limited-access highways, urban, 7; limited-access, rural, 9; major city arteries, 40; alternate routes around cities, 80; and major rural highways, 85. Planning projects have been approved in and around the following cities:

Alabama — Anniston, Birmingham, Centerville, Dothan, Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery, Oxford, Troy, Tuscaloosa.

California—Los Angeles, Oakland, Richmond, San Francisco.

District of Columbia—Washington.

Idaho — Boise, Couer d'Alene, Lewiston, Pocatello, Sandpoint.

Illinois—Alton, Centralia, Chicago, East St. Louis, Effingham, Peoria, Rockford, Rock Island, Springfield.

Kansas—Junction City, Kansas City, McPherson, Newton, Wichita.

Kentucky—Covington, Erlington, Elizabethtown, Frankfort, Hopkinsville, Lexington, Louisville, Madisonville, Olive Hill, Paducah, Pikesville, Winchester.

Louisiana—Baton Rouge, Hammond, Lake Charles, New Orleans, Opelousas, Ponchatoula.

Maine—Augusta, Freeport Village, Pembroke Village, West Pembroke, Winslow.

Additional States

Massachusetts—Boston, Gloucester, Palmer, Springfield, Westfield, West Springfield, Wilbraham.

Mississippi — Albany, Corinth, Meridian, Terry.

Missouri—Kansas City, St. Louis.

Nevada — Las Vegas, Reno, Sparks.

New Hampshire—Concord, Manchester.

New Jersey—Elizabeth, Jersey City.

New York—Albany, Buffalo, New York, Rochester, Schenectady, South Amsterdam, Syracuse, Utica.

North Carolina—Charlotte, Clinton, Greensboro, Greenville, Highpoint, Thomasville, Wilson.

Ohio—Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Lima, Mansfield.

Oregon—Portland.

Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh.

Washington — Mount Vernon, Olympia, Seattle.

West Virginia — Morgantown, Thomas.

Help Save Lives

The American Red Cross has one primary purpose: to help *save* lives. Amid the brutality of war, it fights to relieve mental and physical distress . . . among our armed forces at home and overseas, among American prisoners-of-war and among helpless civilian victims of "total war." Throughout the world, wherever it can reach, it brings food . . . relief supplies . . . clothing . . . and, above all, courage and hope for the future.

To help save lives — give generously to the 1943 War Fund of the American Red Cross, opening today.

The National
Shawmut Bank

Listen to John Barry with "Frontline Headlines"—WBZ-WBZA—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays at 7:45 p. m.

Rail Wage Dispute in Critical Stage

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 1—As today, a three-man emergency panel of experts appointed by President Roosevelt begins to questions first witnesses in a hearing on wage demands of 15 railway brotherhoods representing 900,000 nonoperating workers, the vital rail labor situation has reached its third and critical stage.

Although a strike threat is not this time involved, the importance of the controversy is seen in terms of its possible inflationary effect. About 1,250,000 workers are concerned in this and another rail-wage dispute. The wage increases, if granted, would add several hundred million dollars a year to railway pay rolls.

The 15 nonoperating unions have asked an increase of 20 cents an hour. Originally, they asked in addition a union ship. The operating and nonoperating union groups act independently in such things, and the nonoperating union case was launched some time before the other got under way. This nonoperating case already has gone through the stages of direct negotiation and mediation, and these having failed, and arbitration refused, the three-man Presidential panel has been called.

Points at Issue

It is possible then that two separate panels may soon be hearing simultaneously the respective cases of the operating and nonoperating unions.

The unions insist that increased living costs make a wage increase necessary, and that increased income by the roads make it possible. The roads in turn insist that the workers already have had what amounts to a 15 per cent increase since Jan. 1, 1941, and that they, though earning more than in depression years are only making up for huge losses during that period and could not now stand higher wage costs tacked on to higher taxes and material costs.

Reports from sources close to those who know in Washington indicate that a compromise will be granted, and that this will be accepted by both sides.

Back along the line of negotiation the nonoperating group's demand for a union shop was thrown out, when Attorney General Francis Biddle ruled that the National Labor Relations Act, providing for application of this union shop fundamental, specifically excluded those agencies governed by the Railway Labor Act, and that this act, in turn specifically prevented forced application of this union shop idea.

Union Shop Question a Live One

Many still believe that the union shop question will pop up again once the wage phase of this dispute has been decided. The railroad unions declare that it is a discrimination to deny them this protection, while on the other hand the industrialists outside the railroad business declare it is a discrimination against them to force application of this plan in their case, and exempt the railroad owners.

George A. Cook, chairman of the National Railway Mediation Board, has just announced that mediation of wage demands between representatives of the "big five" rail brotherhoods and the railroad operators has failed, and that both sides have declined arbitration. Previously direct negotiation had likewise failed. The matter thus automatically goes to a three-man panel to be appointed by the President. The big-five unions had asked a pay boost of 30 per cent, with a $3-a-day minimum.

Previously, the recommendations of this panel, to the President, while not binding, were passed along and accepted as announced, and applied by both sides without further ado, even when an actual strike threat hung over the proceedings.

Conforms to New Conditions

Under a Presidential order Feb. 5, this procedure is altered now to conform with wartime stabilization policy, so that when the Special Board's report goes to the President a copy goes to James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, who may, within 30 days, modify it. After that, as before, the unions and rail operators may accept or reject the findings. More than ever before, though, it is certain that such findings would now be accepted by both sides.

That this whole dispute, like a number of others in recent years, has gone so far with so little public attention is due, it is held, not to the fact that a strike threat is not involved, but to the smoothness of the operation of the machinery set up under the Railway Labor Act, which provides for something fervently advocated for application in all such disputes, "cooling-off" periods.

Need of Co-operative Bargaining Is Urged

By the Associated Press

Chicago, March 1

H. L. Nunn, President of the Nunn-Bush Shoe Co., said yesterday in a discussion of the Wagner Act that "we need collective co-operation rather than collective bargaining."

Speaking on the Northwestern Reviewing Stand broadcast over WGN, he added: "I would like to see some system of industrial courts where employee and employer both can obtain jpstice. If w are to continue free enterprise we must make it common enterprise."

Constitution Rules in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 1 (AP)—After a year's lapse, Uruguay returns to a full constitutional parliamentary form of government today with the inauguration of Juan Jose Amezaga as President for a four-year term.

Both Houses of Parliament were dissolved Feb. 23, 1942, by President General Alfredo Baldomir, who set up a State Council in their stead.

The new President will be supported by a Cabinet representing all the major parties, the first time in 10 years that the batllista, or left wing faction, has been represented.

The new Government inherits a series of pressing internal problems. Uruguay is suffering from an insense drought which is making heavy inroads in cattle and sheep herds, the country's main source of revenue. The lark of fuel, a shipping shortage and mounting public debt are additional difficulties.

President Amezaga was expected to adhere to Uruguay's established foreign policy. The country has broken diplomatic relations with the Axis but is not at war.

Grain-Filled Plant Burns on West Coast

OAKLAND, Calif., March 1 (AP)—Losses running into millions of dollars—one source estimated $5,500,000—were caused by a six-alarm fire that destroyed the grain-filled Albers Milling Company plant on the Oakland waterfront today, and set a merchant ship ablaze. The ship fire soon was extinguished.

Cause of the disaster was undetermined. Acting Fire Chief Manning Basch and William McHughe of the Oakland Fire Marshall's office said that two plant guards reported the fire started simultaneously at opposite sections of the plant.

Battalion Chief C. J. Sorrell of the Oakland Fire Department said his preliminary investigation indicated it may have started in a dust explosion on the fourth floor of the 700-foot building.

The fire destroyed two grain elevators and the Albers dock.

Come fill your cup with Postum* up—
It makes each meal a party—
So drink it down, your worries drown
In Postum, good and hearty!

*Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.

BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1942

In accordance with the Annual Statement as of December 31, 1942, filed with the Massachusetts Insurance Department

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS

Policy Reserves Required by Law — This amount, together with future premiums and interest, is required to assure payment of all future policy benefits.	$5,188,802,875.87
Reserved for Future Payments Under Supplementary Contracts — Policy proceeds from death claims, matured endowments and other payments left with the Company.	189,169,000.07
Dividends Left with the Company	30,301,837.94
Policy Claims Currently Outstanding	30,307,563.89
Other Policy Obligations	18,993,606.98
Taxes Due or Accrued	17,542,243.00
Miscellaneous Liabilities	17,995,311.37
Reserve for Mortgage Loans — To provide against possible depreciation in value of such loans.	17,000,000.00
Reserved for Dividends to Policyholders — Set aside for payment in 1943 to those policyholders eligible to receive them.	102,733,947.00
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$5,612,846,386.12

ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

National Government Securities — U. S. Government, $1,640,023,863.53; Canadian Government, $132,810,424.99.	$1,772,834,288.52
Other Bonds — U. S. State and Municipal, $86,482,597.79; Canadian Provincial and Municipal, $92,268,974.32; Railroad, $527,015,597.35; Public Utilities, $818,347,218.79; Industrial and Miscellaneous, $510,191,509.68.	2,034,305,897.93
Stocks — All but $320,750.00 are Preferred or Guaranteed.	81,805,186.00
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate — Farms, $89,380,287.45; Other Property, $863,051,414.58.	952,431,702.03
Loans on Policies	453,940,104.42
Real Estate Owned — Includes $124,250,561.21 Housing Projects and real estate for Company use, and $71,670,999.49 real estate under contract of sale.	383,026,409.36
Cash	158,765,194.49
Premiums, Deferred and in Course of Collection, net	95,913,691.33
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued, etc.	61,893,102.50
TOTAL ASSETS TO MEET OBLIGATIONS	$5,994,915,576.58

SURPLUS FUNDS $382,069,190.46

The Company holds total assets which exceed the total of its obligations by $382,069,190.46, for the purpose of giving added assurance that all benefits to policyholders and beneficiaries will be paid in full as they fall due. This amount is composed of

Special Surplus Funds	Unassigned Funds (Surplus)
$12,300,000.00	$369,769,190.46

and serves as a margin of safety against possible unfavorable experience, whether due to war or other conditions.

NOTE: —Assets carried at $271,804,055.40 in the above statement are deposited with various public officials under requirements of law or regulatory authority. Canadian business embraced in this statement is reported on the basis of par of exchange.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1942 OPERATIONS

Life Insurance in Force, End of 1942	$26,867,676,154.00
Paid-for Life Insurance Issued During 1942	2,051,013,903.00
Amount Paid to Policyholders During 1942	533,624,637.04

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

A MUTUAL COMPANY

Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — *Leroy A. Lincoln*, PRESIDENT

1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Women's Activities: 'Pleasure Hop'

Boston's Women Flyers will be hostesses to 35 men from Gallup's Island on Saturday evening when they give their first "Pleasure Hop" for enlisted men. The party will be held in the Oval Room of the Hotel Bradford.

This is the first dance sponsored by the Boston Chapter of Women Flyers of America. The girls in charge of arrangements gaily insist they have come down from their flights into the clouds long enough to plan plenty of refreshments, good music, and fun. The committee includes Rita Ann Lauwers, Chapter Chairman; Margaret McNeil, Vice-Chairman and Recording Secretary; Sylvia Cohen, Corresponding Secretary, and Mabel Tashjian, a member of the Executive Committee.

The Boston Chapter received its charter late in 1941, and over 40 air-minded girls joined the first year, flying regularly at various Boston airports. Ten of them soloed within a few months, logging hours for a private license—and then came the Government ban on flying. One member did succeed in getting her private license before the ban became effective and now is working for her commercial license.

Continue Courses

While the ban on private flying was a great handicap, nearly all the girls continued in some phase of aviation. The idea of its own Ground School had to be given up because of the military demands on all available instructors. However, many members arranged through such schools as the Bayside Aeronautical Institute at Malden and Civil Air Patrol Squadrons to take courses not only in regular ground school work but in parachute rigging as well.

These determined young women have proved that it takes more than a flight ban to stop them. Several are now serving in other sections of the country. Doris Kendrick Belcher, who became interested in weather while taking the ground school course, is now specializing in meteorology at the Spartan Aeronautical School in Tulsa, Okla.

Jessie W. Alexmoy went to Florida where she learned parachute rigging and repair and is now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga. Beverley Sawin is a Link-Trainer Instructor in Atlanta. Other members have joined the Waacs and the Waves.

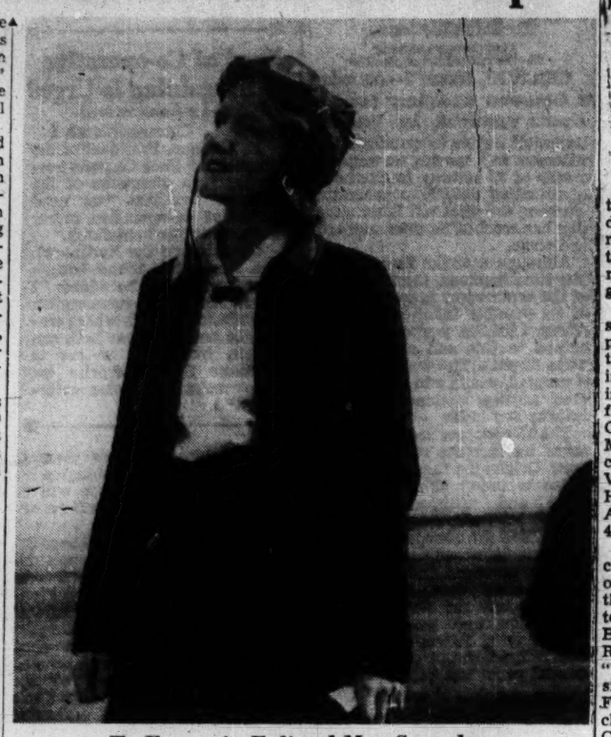
As many as can of those who have remained in Boston are traveling inland to continue with their flying. There are still about 20 really active members, according to enthusiastic Rita Lauwers, their youthful chairman. The height of their ambition is to join the WAFS, but the requirements are terribly high, she admits. If Old Man Weather would co-operate it would not take so long to pile up the necessary hours.

Travel Inland to Fly

Almost every week end, several of the girls go to one or another inland airport, at Orange or Athol, Mass., or Concord, N. H. "It's more fun to go in groups," says Rita, "and we go on Saturday whenever we can so we can have the whole day on Sunday."

About half of the members already have their private licenses. When they meet on the first Tuesday evening of every month, it is to "talk shop." They discuss flying conditions with all the interest of seasoned pilots, and are eager to learn if any member has found another—especially a nearer—airport where they can fly. The girls represent many professions, including teachers, librarians, statisticians, and secretaries.

The national headquarters of Women Flyers of America is located at Hotel Plaza, New York, and chapters are scattered all over the country, the newest one in San Francisco. Mrs. Vita F. Roth, Managing Director, predicts that before long women will be taking their place as aviation engineers and designers.



To Entertain Enlisted Men Saturday

Miss H. Jean Coleman of Brookline, a member of the Boston Chapter of Women Flyers of America, which is entertaining a group of enlisted men at the Hotel Bradford on Saturday evening. Miss Coleman is now serving in the Waves.

Sermons From Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday in the pulpits of Greater Boston churches follow:

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley at the Arlington Street Church (Unitarian):

"Tolerance does not involve agreement but it involves sympathy and respect in the face of disagreement. We are fighting today a war for the sake of tolerance. We are praying for the establishment of a world in which men can live together as brothers and in which freedom to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience will be given to every man.

"We are hoping to bid farewell forever to the barriers of bigotry that have kept men apart and to bring about in their places bonds of understanding that will result in the realization of the unity of mankind."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Brooks at the Dudley Street Baptist Church:

"In the parable of the Good Samaritan we find four distinct philosophies used by everyone. The philosophy of the robbers is 'It is his and I'll get it no matter how.' We have to be careful of such a philosophy for it leads to disintegration and death.

"The philosophy of the priests is, 'It is mine and I'll keep it.' These stewards of God forget God's intent. The philosophy of the innkeeper is, 'It's mine but I'll share it at a price.' This is the attitude of many a businessman and industrialist in these days of black markets and strikes.

"But the philosophy we need is the philosophy of the Good Samaritan, 'It's mine but if he needs it I'll share it.' In these days when we're thinking about the Red Cross drive and other good movements we need to embrace the philosophy of the Good Samaritan."

The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill at Trinity Church, Copley Square (Protestant Episcopal):

"A misconception in American life is that my religion is my own affair. That is not the sum and substance of it. We must have not only the spirit of Christ but also the body of Christ . . . the fellowship of His church.

"Some say they find God in the beauty of the woods or in the reading of a good book but I know I need more than that. I need the fellowship, I need the objectivity and regularity of the church on Sunday, the definiteness of 'Do this in remembrance of Me,' to help keep my faith from becoming vague and sentimental."

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford at Old South Church (Congregational):

"None but those who have fallen into some bottomless pit of nightmare and then awakened to God's presence can really know what life is about. For the artificial falls away from us and real values stand revealed as we come to ourselves again and at last no longer need the bristle props on which we leaned before we tumbled.

"There is no trouble, however abysmal, that can separate us from the saving power of the love of God. . . . Our Lord, in whose name we claim that love, knew in His heart by the magic of His subtle compassion how dizzy ruin feels when it engulfs us; but we have His word for it that in the end it shall be destruction itself that is destroyed, while those who seemed its victims are released and raised through the divine mercy into the fullness of life eternal."

Junior Red Cross Activities to Be Conference Topic

The joint conference in Boston next Saturday of the Independent Schools Association of Boston, the Progressive Education Association, and the Secondary Education Board, will hear a discussion by Dr. Edward A. Richards of the work of school pupils in the Red Cross program. Dr. Richards is Director of the American Junior Red Cross in the North Atlantic Area.

Most of the projects of the Junior Red Cross are carried on in conjunction with the regular school curriculum, the type of work varying according to age and ability of students. Girl students make hospital garments for service men; boys make simple articles or furniture and games for camp recreation centers here and abroad. In addition, the Junior Red Cross sponsors and develops first-aid programs, and promotes international correspondence among school children of different countries.

The one-day conference opens at 9:45 in the morning and includes a luncheon and an afternoon session, at the Hotel Statler.

Postwar Planning Dr. Neilson's Topic

Dr. William Allan Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College and member of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, will give the first of five talks on postwar planning at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Bouillon will be served at 10:30.

Mrs. Roland Baker, Chairman of the Club's Public Affairs Committee, will introduce Dr. Neilson. The remaining four lectures will be given on Tuesday afternoons at 4 o'clock. The series is open to the public and there is no charge.

Henry H. Kendall

Henry H. Kendall, who passed on at Newton yesterday, was a noted Boston architect and founder of the firm of Kendall, Taylor & Co.

Following his graduation from M. I. T. in 1873 he studied at the Massachusetts Normal Art School from 1875 to 1877. He later became assistant to the supervising architect of the U. S. Treasury Department, a position he held until 1887.

Besides being a member and Past President of the Boston Society of Architects Mr. Kendall was a Past President of the Boston Baptist Social Union; a Fellow of the Architects Institute of America, and a member of the Newton Center Neighbors' and Villagers' Clubs.

He was born in New Braintree, Mass.

"I'M THE PHONE WARDEN IN OUR HOUSE"

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

'Information' Tonight Aiding The Red Cross

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Information Please" will aid the American Red Cross in its drive for funds with a special radiocast tonight from Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C. Representative Will Rogers, Jr., is guest, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Josef Hofmann, pianist, is guest soloist on Great Artists program, playing one of his own compositions, an Elegy. Other selections include Rachmaninoff's "Prelude in C Sharp Minor"; the March from Prokofieff's "Love for Three Oranges" and Chopin's "Polonaise Militaire." In conclusion, the orchestra, conducted by Donald Voorhees, will accompany Mr. Hofmann in the last movement of Anton Rubinstein's "Concerto No. 4 in D Minor," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Percy Faith conducts his orchestra in his own arrangement of Xavier Cugat's "Cui Cui." On the same program Josephine Antoine, soprano, will sing "Midnight Bells" by Heuberger-Kreisler, and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, sings "Without a Song." Together they sing "Love Me Tonight" from Friml's "Vagabond King." The chorus sings "The Yanks Are Coming" and "Go Down Moses," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Cavalcade of America presents Joseph Schildkraut and Mildred Natwick in "The Diary of a Saboteur" by Peter Lyon, an exposé of Nazi sabotage in the United States, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

George Brent and Kay Francis co-star in a radio adaptation of "The Lady Is Willing," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m. on same station Screen Guild Players present Virginia Bruce and Herbert Marshall in Eric Knight's "This Above All."

Tuesday

Music on a Holiday-Music for Victory, takes its listeners on a song-tour of Canada. The program includes "M'en Revenant," a French voyageur song, and Hector Gratton's "Danse Canadienne," CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Y. W. C. A. Talks Beginning On World 'Futures'

A follow-up to the Y. W. C. A.'s World Geography course which was so popular last autumn begins tomorrow evening with a lecture on "Air Transportation of the Future" by Ross MacFarland. This study course, entitled "Men of the Present Look at the World of the Future," will meet for five Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock in the library of the Boston Y. W. C. A.

Tomorrow night's lecturer is assistant professor of industrial research at Harvard and co-ordinator of the medical program of the Pan American Airways System. Frederick J. Adams, associate professor in charge of the division of city planning and housing at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will speak on "The Community of the Future" at the March 9 session of the class.

The final three lectures will deal with "Food of the Future," "Religion of the Future," and "The United Nations of the Future," and the respective lecturers will be: Miss Rosabel Birch, regional nutrition representative of the Office of Defense, Health, and Welfare; the Rev. Ralph Douglas Hyslop, minister for student life in the Congregational Christian churches, and Carlyle Morgan, editorial writer in the international field and Peace Aims Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

On the committee which has arranged the series in co-operation with Miss Ruth Perkins, director of the Y. W. C. A. Workshops, are Mrs. Amos Wilder, chairman; Mrs. William Penn Whitehouse, and Mrs. Henry C. Eaton. Mrs. Wilder will preside at the first lecture, which will be illustrated.

Women's Meeting Planned to Aid Brookline Election

In preparation for Brookline's election on March 9, town affairs will be discussed at tomorrow's meeting of the Brookline Division of the Boston League of Women Voters, at the Michael Driscoll School, at 2:30 p. m.

Candidates for the Brookline School Committee will speak briefly on their ideas and qualifications. Arthur J. Shinners, Town Clerk, will talk on "The Town Warrant." It is requested that those who attend bring their copies of the warrant.

Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann will preside. Other members of the Committee which has arranged the program are Mrs. Joseph Goldman, Mrs. Thomas H. Ham, Mrs. Donald L. King, Mrs. Palmer Putnam, and Mrs. Nelson M. Warner.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 28
2,000 gallons	1,419¾
1,500 gallons	1,064¾
1,000 gallons	710
500 gallons	355

Around the Globe With the Coast Guard

Heroic Deeds of Coast Guard Are Related

Eyewitness accounts of the Coast Guard on combat duty all over the world are disclosed today in the February issue of the Patrol, a magazine published for and by the men of the Boston Coast Guard District.

Details of the landings of American forces at Guadalcanal are told in the publication, as are stories of the Arctic patrol, rescue of civilians from besieged Singapore by the Coast Guard cutter Wakefield, seizure of a Nazi radio station in Greenland, the North African invasion, sinking of the British aircraft carrier Avenger, and the saga of individuals whose experiences outdo any fiction of recent years.

Seven trips into the tropical, war-torn Guadalcanal aboard a supply ship from Aug. 7 to a few days ago is the story told by Chief Machinist Mate Clifton E. Worcester of Columbia Falls, Maine, who has been in the Coast Guard for 15 years. The first landing at Guadalcanal included three attacks by torpedo bombers in one day. He tells of fighting off strafing Japanese planes from the tiny landing barges and lighters while trying to make shore with heavy loads of Marines, tanks and supplies.

The first wave of barges rushed their men to the beach with the crew racing ashore and digging in to protect the barges astern of them. Chief Worcester says: "We slugged at the planes with everything we had, beached the barges and then dug in and proceeded to take up a long overdue matter with the Japs. Planes ovehead kept up a constant straffing fire."

For 72 hours at one stretch, Chief Worcester's detachment alternately fought and ferried troops and supplies, with no rest for anyone. All seven trips into Guadalcanal were met with heavy Japanese opposition. On one trip, Japanese bombers dropped out of low-hanging clouds and sent a ship down within four minutes.

Impressions of the torpedoing in the Atlantic of the British aircraft carrier Avenger were put on canvas by Chief Boatswain's Mate Hunter Wood, who in private life is a marine artist. The Coast Guardsman witnessed the loss and took some ordinary ship's paint and reproduced the picture. The picture is printed in the Patrol.

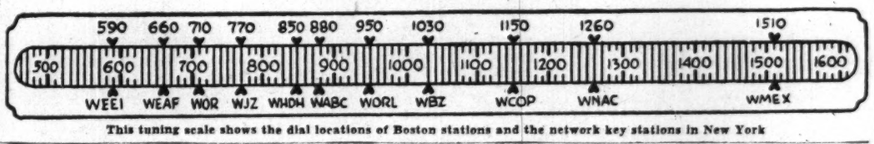
Regarding the loss of this new carrier, Chief Wood said: "We heard two loud explosions astern of us. It was dark, but we could see the black column of smoke. Suddenly the flat top buckled like a shingle broken in half, great gobs of flame shot out, and then the starboard side of the carrier mushroomed out. Figures of planes tossed into the air by the blast could be seen through the flames. There was nothing we could do, and the convoy continued on its course as destroyers went to the aid of the Avenger's crew."

Audubon Meeting

Laurence B. Fletcher, Director of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, will be guest speaker at the next meeting of the Winchendon Woman's Club on Friday in the Library Hall at 3 p. m. Mr. Fletcher will give an illustrated on Fletcher will give an illustrated lecture on "The Life History and Migration of the Humming Bird."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	'Hitler's Children'; forum	Popular Music
3:30 Snapshots; "Post"	Winter Serenade: music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00 News Service	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Waiter Compton, news.	Al Donahue's Orchestra.
4:15 4 Sharps in 1 Flat.	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
4:30 The Family Front.	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Nobody's Children";	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:45 Del Castillo, organ.	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown"; sketch	drama	Glen Miller's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries";	Sheelah Carter, news.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:15 Date Book: Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates".	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music.
6:15 Mary Small, songs.	News Highlights	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports: Income taxes.
6:30 Walt Cassel, songs.	Dinner Concert	Music: Hum and Strum.	News from Abroad	Larry Clinton's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15 "Ceiling Unlimited"	Waltz Time	News of the World	'Who, Me?': Disc Date	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	'March of Mercy': drama	"Yankee Starlets'; songs	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch.	Western dramatization.	John Barry, comments.	Keys to Melody	Jeanette MacDonald
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Jerome Kern's Music
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz.	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	The Barries: Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz.	Marg. Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	"Drama Shop"; drama.
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz.	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	Drummond"; drama	Made to Order
9:00 Theater: "The Lady	"Counterspy"; espionage	"Great Artists"; Josef	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Strauss'
9:15 Is Willing" with	drama	Hofmann; orchestra	News Service	Don Juan Tone Poem.
9:30 George Brent and	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Classical Album: Strauss'
9:45 Kay Francis	Horace Heidt's Or.; Talk	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board: guest panel	Don Juan Tone Poem
10:00 Guild: H. Marshall:	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service: Defense
10:15 "This Above All".	Gracie Fields, songs.	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale"; D Pardue	Todd Grant, news
10:30 Civilian Defense	World's Most Honored	"Information Please";	Paul Schubert, news.	Victory Night Watch.
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:00 News: Wm. Shirer.	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk	News Service	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout: Master	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:30 Works of Music.	Fishermen's Program	"Hot Copy"; newspaper	Radio Newsreel with	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	drama	Arthur Mann	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer's"	News report	Musical Clock	News comments	
7:30 Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	News Service	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	service; News	Cowboy Songs	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World.	"Tune-Up Time"	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Music Reville	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club.	Music of Many Lands.	News Service	Ruth Mos. Interviews.	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Ruth Mos. Interviews.	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlsin, talk.	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"	"Uncle Sam"; OWI Prgrm	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott; food.	Spotlight Revue; organ.	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade.	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	News; Military Band.	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War.	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 'Honeym'n Hill'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Heln Mate"; sketch.	Cheer Up Gang; songs;	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Woman of America'; sk.	orchestra	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor.	Breakfast Music: Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Headlines of Tomorrow.	Kick-Conga
11:15 Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	N. E. Cupboard.	Jane Underwood, news.
11:30 Bright Horizons	Famous Song Hits	"Snow Village"; sketch.	House Party; variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Famous Song Hits	"David Harum"; sketch	show	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk.	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter; news.	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister; sketch.	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs.	Jimmie Fidler; talk.	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday".	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch.	"Melodies by Miller"	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	Parent-Teacher Forum.	"Big Sister"; sketch.	News; Fashion Talk.	"Curtain Time" with
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster; news.	Marguerite Porter
2:00 Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World".	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour".	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam"; drama.
2:45 "Pepper Young"	"The Victory Hour".	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News reports
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news.	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Ruth Mos Interviews.	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood; Post	Winter Serenade: music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.	The Limerick Market
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	"Bing Sings"	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Shady Valley Folks.	The Limerick Market
4:00 News Service	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:15 4 Sharps in 1 Flat.	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	"Uncle Sam"; drama.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport Ensemble	Glen Gray's Orchestra.
4:45 Mountain Music	Terry O'Toole, songs.	"Young Widder Brown".	Repin; Warner-Granville	Bing Crosby, songs.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs.	"When a Girl Marries";	News; Comments	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book: Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music.
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Cowboy Songs: In. Taxes	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports Stories
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton: Concert	Dinner Music: Songs.	News from Abroad	Dance orchestra
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15 Harry Jason Orch.	South American Way	News of the World	Songs; Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Kay Ivers, songs; Hud-	"Confidentially Yours"	Vincent Youmen's Music
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	ABC's of OPA: talk	son Strings; Apollo Club	Treasury Star Parade.	Nelson Eddy, songs
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' 'Sam, songs.	Boston School Com. Prm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	War Frauds Bureau talk	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30 Al Jolson - Monty	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review"; Army	Sigm'nd Romb'rg's Music
8:45 Woolley; News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials.	Quiz Show, with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials.	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Suspense"; drama.	Dance orchestra	Fibber McGee and Molly	H. R. Warner, B. Gran-	Variety Hour
9:45 "Suspense"; drama	Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	ville; 'Hitler's Children'	Variety Hour; Bruins-
10:00 Mme. Chiang Kai-	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	Mme Chiang Kai-shek	Detroit hockey game.
10:15 shek	Gracie Fields; songs.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.	Hockey game; News.
10:30 J. L. Sullivan: Taxes	The World's Most Hon-	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news.	The Swing Shift
10:45 News; World War II	ored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Lee Brown's Orchestra
11:00 News; Jos. Harsch	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk	News Service	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout: Master	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Dance orchestra	Sunny Berigan's Orch.
11:30 Works of Music.	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportcast; News	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End; News

Pari-Mutuel Opposition In N. H. Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 1—Whether or not to give pari-mutuel gambling at Rockingham Park Race Track an additional two years of life is very much an issue in New Hampshire. By a vote of 232 to 102, 334 out of about 450 members of the New Hampshire House of Representatives have voted to extend pari-mutuel gambling for two years, 1945 and 1946. This week the 24 members of the State Senate will vote on the measure.

From all indications there is more opposition to the track today than at any time since the legalizing of pari-mutuel gambling in New Hampshire in 1933. Leading papers of the State, which in the past have been silent on the issue and have printed considerable patriotic and similar advertising at the expense of the track, have joined the opposition to the renewal of the track's operations.

This opposition to renewal of the race track's license comes at a time when the owners of the track are feuding among themselves, a self-termed minority stockholder, Arthur Conlon of Belmont, Massachusetts, charging officials of the track with mismanagement.

Last year the track provided about $1,000,000 for the State's Treasury; provided about $30,000 to a committee named by Gov. Rober O. Blood, which turned over about $10,000 to the under-financed State Council of Defense and the balance to charities; provided about $40,000 to subsidize rural country fairs in the State; and provided employment for a large number of New Hampshire people, including many New Hampshire lawmakers.

Operations of the track last year were not without criticism, chiefly at that time because of the war. It was found that persons with preferred gasoline rations were frequenting the track; that special trains and busses were operating to the track in spite of the orders by the War Transportation director for the conservation of transportation.

When Governor Blood went before the Legislature with his budget message a few weeks ago it was obvious that he expects the track to run this year, for his budget counts on nearly as much money from Rockingham this year as last. There is sentiment in New Hampshire working against any further official move to keep the track operating for the duration; for the re-establishment of the State's finances at this time on a basis that will not lean on the track; and the turning down of the present move to extend the track's franchise.

It is argued that once the State is freed from financial entanglements with the track that the State's finances can be rearranged on a sounder basis and an undesirable political influence will be ended.

Manuscript Club

Prof. Robert M. Gay will speak on "Essay Writing and Poetry" at the Manuscript Club tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Hotel Pioneer. Preceding the lecture, study groups on poetry, non-fiction, and fiction-drama will be conducted by Mrs. Dorothy Burnham Eaton, Miss Jennie Copeland, and Miss Ethel Howland.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 2

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"March of Mercy."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Harmony Hawaiians; Trio.
7:45 p. m.—N. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m. — Roundtable on "Hitler's Children."
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Nobody's Children," drama.
5:00 p.m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—A. L. Alexander's Meditation Board.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel," with Arthur Mann.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—A Talk. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Maple Leaf Matinee. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.66 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, March 2

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Joint Induction Program In Operation at Fort Devens

War Activities in New England

"Invading" Fort Devens, Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard personnel were disclosed today to have joined induction officials of the Army stationed there to cooperate in the new joint induction program under Selective Service.

After voluntary enlistments were halted, the sea-going armed forces began taking quotas of selectees.

On reaching Fort Devens after being called by induction centers, the inductees indicate a preference for the branch of service they prefer. If they measure up to requirements, special consideration is given their preference.

If a prospective draftee desires Navy service, he may ask his local board to induct him earlier than his number would warrant, and when he arrives at the Fort he is given the special consideration, it was pointed out.

While standards for Navy service are admittedly higher than requirements for some Army branches, a daily quota limits the number of superior candidates who can be taken by the Navy, it was explained.

Teach Teachers

Pre-flight training for Vermont teachers is to begin at Middlebury College on March 20, it was disclosed today in an announcement that 15 teachers are being sought as students for the first free course.

The program is designed for persons who are now teaching preflight aeronautics or who certify they intend to teach such a course in a secondary school not later than the beginning of the school year 1943-44.

Classes will be held on Saturdays and possibly Sundays, with arrangements being made for carpooling to help those traveling a considerable distance to the College.

The course will embrace between 54 and 64 hours of class in meteorology, navigation, civil air regulations, general servicing and operation of aircraft, and general discussions of pre-flight aeronautics in the secondary schools.

Instructors are certificated members of the Middlebury faculty who are now teaching Naval Aviation Cadets elementary ground and flight training at Middlebury and Bristol.

Some laboratory work is included, with visits to the Bristol Airport being arranged while flight training is in progress.

Navy Graduates

Of the 372 new Navy officers graduated last Friday from two Harvard Training Schools, 252 have been assigned duty as communications officers, and the remainder will become supply officers.

Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, in greeting the communications officers, urged them to "remove from your men's minds the fear of fear."

In welcoming his quota of new officers, Capt. Murray L. Royaar of the Navy's Supply Corps in Washington declared that he did not "pretend to know when the war will end," but he did add that "after 15 months of fighting, I think anyone with the slightest information on the subject must believe that the worst is not yet behind us.

"Even after white flags have been run up in Rome, Tokyo, and Berlin," he continued, "I doubt whether we shall ever make the mistake of scrapping our mighty Navy and war machine. This time, we must implement our peaceful aims with forceful intentions. I believe that after the war is over, and the traditional six months period of demobilization has passed, our armed services will be able to offer a high career to many young men like yourselves who wish to remain in uniform."

Train Air Crews

Training of the first contingent of Army Air Force enlisted personnel at Massachusetts State College was scheduled to begin this week, after arrival last week of three commissioned and three non-commissioned officers to set up the program.

With 1,000 expected to arrive for the training, the members of the college faculty will handle the academic instruction and college facilities will be used to feed, house, and instruct the enlisted men while there for their training period.

Bill to Outlaw Beer Parlors In Maine Defended by Author

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 1—Before a crowd that filled Maine's State Senate Chamber last Thursday Senator Lee C. Good of Aroostook County defended his bill against beer parlors and package stores for malt liquor sales.

Senator Good described the measure which, would delegate all sales of malt liquor to State liquor stores, as a "streamlined bill" to do away with all beer parlors and "every other place that sells liquor except State liquor stores." Quoting frequently from Scripture, Senator Good said the proposal was intended as a "protector of youth," and he cited numerous complaints of boys and girls using beer parlors as congregating places under degrading circumstances.

Scorning arguments that the bill would threaten Maine's principal source of revenue, one which is used largely to pay old age pensions, he insisted the issue was moral rather than financial.

When one opponent referred to the use of liquor funds for old age assistance, the Rev. Frederick W. Smith of Waterville, Executive Secretary of the Maine Christian Civic League, asked the speaker to name any portion of the statutes which set aside liquor revenue for old age assistance, and the speaker, Clarence Dutton of Rumford, representing the Maine Federation of Labor, said he could not.

Most determined opposition was expressed by Burleigh Martin, Augusta attorney representing the wholesaler brewers, who said it would be a step back towards the bootlegging conditions of prohibition days. When Senator Good asked Mr. Martin if he was being paid to speak at the hearing, held before the legislative committee on temperance, Mr. Martin replied, "I hope so."

Senator Good was able in his support of the measure to rely on the trend of public opinion expressed by the voters in the State election of last November when several towns and some cities which had allowed tap rooms since repeal of prohibition voted down beer parlors. This vote swung the balance of Maine communities from a nearly fifty-fifty basis emphatically towards a dry majority of towns in regard to local option.

An example was the shoe and paper manufacturing city of Gardiner, seven miles down river from the State Capital, which voted out beer parlors following a concerted campaign carried on by clergymen and civic clubs against unsavory conditions in the community's tap rooms.

Crowded Conditions

Meanwhile conditions in crowded Portland continued to occupy the public eye, and brought varying reports on vice conditions and the need for legislation and facilities to improve the situation among the thousands of shipyard workers and service men. The State Bureau of Health is deeply engrossed in a program to improve laws and enforcement regarding hygienic and disease control measures in the city, and some improvement has been reported on the part of public officials.

But things are still serious enough so that a subcommittee of the Congressional House Naval Affairs Committee set up to investigate sanitary, housing, moral and other community problems in war industry areas is planning to visit Portland. Representative Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, a member of the subcommittee, said she was gathering information which would be of service to the group when it visits Portland.

One of the worst problems, the serious housing congestion, will be greatly relieved by middle May, Scott Kittredge, manager of the National Housing Center said, because by that time 3,000 to 4,000 families will have found homes in the many government housing projects now under construction.

Conditions in Portland have been the subject of many legislative hearings on temperance, health and social measures. Army and Navy officials have been called upon, as well as civic leaders and clergymen. The problem not only affects thousands who have migrated to South Portland shipyard jobs, but large numbers of service men and the youth of Maine's largest city.

Tax Exemption

Relief of real estate taxpayers is sought by State Senator George V. Brown of Caribou who has been speaking at business and church clubs the past few weeks in behalf of his Homestead Exemption Tax Bill. Citing Maine's real estate tax of $2.58 per $100 he proposes a two per cent sales tax to be returned to the towns on the basis of the number of homes in each town, and applied directly to the relief of real estate taxpayers. Maine's real estate taxes, he feels, are "robbing us of our first line of defense—our homes."

Important Dates For Consumers

Today — Rationing begins for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, canned baby foods.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 15—Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 23.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Busch-Serkin—Art—Dance—San Carlo Opera Returns

Violin-Piano Duo Hailed In Jordan Hall

By L. A. Sloper

It was a characteristic reunion that Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin held in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon. Their performance of four works for violin and piano revealed again their unanimity of thought; and the audience, which filled the hall and overflowed on the stage, responded to their art in a crescendo of enthusiasm which culminated in an ovation at the close.

The program consisted of Bach's Sonata in E major; Schumann's in D minor, op. 121; Beethoven's in G major, op. 30, no. 3, and Schubert's Rondo Brillant in B minor, op. 70.

* * *

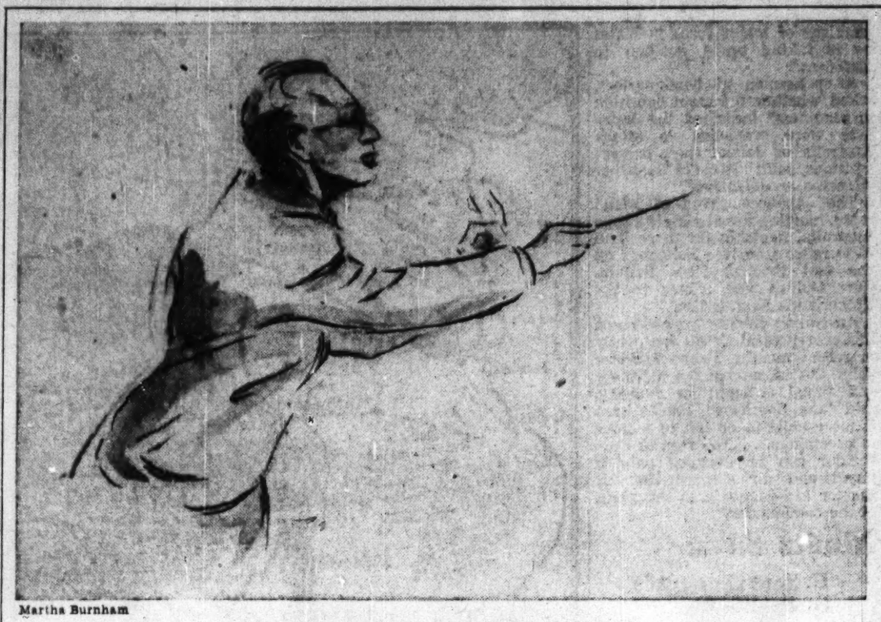
The playing throughout showed the sensitivity of taste, the feeling for style, and above all the incomparable ensemble which we expect from these artists. The Bach sonata was the most rewarding item of the afternoon, in spite of the fact that in it Mr. Busch's technical lapses were especially noticeable. These lapses, however, were compensated by his authoritative musicianship. Mr. Serkin places his musicianly qualities on a more secure technical base.

From Bach to Schumann is an enormous leap, and the players proved their versatility by bringing to the intensely, not to say extravagantly, romantic op. 121 all the fire and the sentiment it demands. Today Schumann's ardors seem synthetic, but they are symptomatic of a period, and they could hardly be more persuasively presented than they were yesterday.

* * *

The sonata op. 30, no. 3, represents Beethoven not in his aspect as profound thinker, but in one of his rare moments of playful charm. It is a delightful work, and it was captivatingly presented. The songful Schubert properly received an interpretation both lyrical and brilliant.

Mr. Busch and Mr. Serkin will appear again in Jordan Hall on April 11, in a program of works by Mozart, Schubert, Brahms, and Beethoven.



Martha Burnham

Georg Szell, Sketched at Rehearsal

Guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra tonight and tomorrow afternoon.

Offers 'Aïda' and 'Traviata' As First Bills of Season

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Carlo Peroni, conductor with the San Carlo Opera for 22 years, showed what musical experience and devotion mean by directing a "Traviata" matinee yesterday, having an instrumental outfit that would go in a concert for a chamber orchestra and having for principals two singers of the coming sort and a third singer of upper standing.

Indeed, he had plently for an excellent performance, suppose he possesses ability to make every resource tell; and most certainly he does possess just such ability. There could be no unreliability anywhere; his stringed-instrument players needed to be sure of every note because of the restricted number of them, and so also right down the line of wind-instrument players and what else. The outcome, counting in chorus and dancers and not forgetting stage management, was quite an exquisite study of Verdi's brilliant, gem-like work.

Leola Turner, the soprano, and Eugene Conley, the tenor, would have given a good vocal account of themselves under any circumstances; for they are well schooled and they not only know the traditions of their roles, but they also understand how to bring them into subservience to their own temperaments and to their own technical gifts and powers. But that the show might go square over and give an unquestionable impression of grand opera, there was need of someone to lend especial theatrical distinction, someone who lives on the top levels of drama and knows no other.

"Traviata" had such a one in Carlo Morelli, baritone, who figures in the San Carlo community as a "guest;" and he was quite the making of the scenes in which he took part. In consequence of him, act 2, scene 1, proved the most stage-like episode of the occasion. His portrayal of the character of the father brought both heroine and hero up to their best in spite of themselves. Sentiment of the kind precisely suitable to the period of the piece got into their singing and acting. The particular heartbreak that belongs to the scene was poignantly there.

* * *

'Aïda'

Margery Mayer, contralto, made her debut in a leading role at the opening of the San Carlo season at the Boston Opera House on Saturday evening, appearing as Amneris in Verdi's "Aida." She proved to have a voice ranging high enough to take the top notes of her part comfortably, she showed herself perfectly at home on the stage, and she gave evidence of knowing how to get inside a character and stay there through every theatrical demand and circumstance. In other words, she made a success that could only be gratifying to her impresario, Mr. Gallo.

Mobley Lushanya, the soprano, put a sparkle and a joyousness into her portrayal of the title figure that might seem out of place but that she got pathos and fire there too in the required spots. She disclosed singular ability, indeed, to fit herself to whatever mood the music wanted, provided the want was strong and decided. The men all stood up to the mark the two women set for the performance and so the night went well, and not oversaying the matter, brilliantly.

The charm of Verdi holds against everything; for one reason, surely, because the music everywhere is not only interesting in itself but appropriate to the dramatic moment. The women's scenes are always feminine and the men's masculine. If there comes a love duet, it has thrilling romance about it; if an ensemble of three or more solo voices, each voice expresses the character represented as the particular instant requires. When the question is of a chorus, the melodies belong perfectly to the situation. Nothing in all opera surpasses for beauty of sound and sentiment the singing of the women attendant on the princess in Act 2, scene 1—the hall in Amneris' apartment of the palace.

Stained Glass Exhibited At Two Studios

By Dorothy Adlow

There is a two-part exhibition in Boston. To see it one must visit the studio of Wilbur Herbert Burnham, 1126 Boylston Street, and that of Reynolds, Francis, and Rohnstock, 1 Washington Street. Two windows have been completed for the apse of Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C. These panels of glass are to be installed to the right and left of a third panel yet to be completed by this partnership.

Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Burnham seem to have made a harmonious artistic alliance. They consulted and agreed on major factors, but each prepared his contribution of glass independently. Both craftsmen look back to the standards of medieval glass, and early Christian conventions prevail in drawing, conventionalization, color disposition and symbolism.

The art of stained glass today is sponsored largely by churches, and the designers admire the handiwork and invention of the Middle Ages. Glass men preserve the exalted mood, the diagrammatic portrayal, the flat visualization, the linear rhythm and expressive color. They play a melody of color on the instrument of light. They accommodate their hues to the changing phases of light, the intensity, brilliance, softness, and dullness. The glass has a twofold function: to illustrate a Scriptural theme, and to shed beauty in the great edifice.

These panels are to be installed nearly 50 feet from ground level, and consequently the compositions will be greatly diminished in size and the effect of color fused and condensed. Such windows become gem-like as they recede.

The windows depict the Crucifixion and the Resurrection. There are groups of three lancets. The image of Jesus occupies the central panels, with figures of Mary and St. John, St. Michael, and Gabriel in the flanking lancets. The dominating colors are ruby and blue, with passages of amethyst, emerald green, and gold glass. It is interesting to see how these craftsmen have used "white" glass, and how they have achieved appropriate flesh tones. The nimbuses in the two portrayals of Jesus glow in pearly tints, while those encircling the heads of the saints are richly colored. The costumes are translated into patterned surfaces of modulated hues, and the faces have been idealized.

These windows will be on view at the respective studios through March 15. Only when they are mounted in Washington Cathedral, can we really estimate their effectiveness.

Opening Tonight

At the Wilbur—"Kiss and Tell." Comedy by F. Hugh Herbert about the problems of parents whose impressionable young daughters fall in love with military uniforms. Jessie Royce Landis and Robert Keith play the parents. The cast includes Joan Caulfield, Judith Parrish, Richard Widmark, Tommy Lewis, Lulu Mae Hubbard, Frances Bavier, Bob White, John Harvey, Calvin Thomas, Paula Trueman, Walter Davis, Robert Lynn, and James Lane. George Abbott is the producer and director.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by John Whorf and Arthur K. D. Healy; jewelry and pottery from the Master's School. Through March 6.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Illustrations for children by Nancy Douglas Bowditch. Through March 12.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Audubon's Birds of America.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings by Herbert Barnett. Through March 13.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Recent portraits by members of the Guild. Through March 6.

Helman's Print Shop, 8a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts, and drawings by Edward Lear.

Institute of Modern Art, 216 Beacon Street—Paintings by 20th century Boston artists.

Wilbur Herbert Burnham, Studio, 1126 Boylston Street—Exhibition of window for apse of Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C. Through March 15.

Reynolds Francis and Rohnstock, One Washington Street—Exhibition of window for apse of Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C. Through March 15.

Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street—Collection of paintings from the Middle West and New York. March 2-26.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Debt of Art to Nature, illustrated by sea shells and photographic enlargements of shells and plants. From the collection of Mrs. Blake Warren. Through March 6. Drawings by Edward Martin Faber. Through March 1. Persian paintings and decorative arts. Through March 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10-5, music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30, Sundays. United States Navy Posters and Original Paintings and Drawings. Through March 24.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Tempera paintings by Negro artist, Jacob Lawrence.

Springfield: The George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery—"Contemporary Art of Latin-America," and "A History of American Movies." Through March 10.

Worcester: Worcester Museum—Swedish Decorative Art. Through March. New England paintings 1700-1775, and contemporary Chilean art. Through March 14.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Tapestry exhibition, loaned by French and Co., New York. Through March 31. Exhibit on of Russian Icons.

Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Forty-seventh Annual Exhibition of the Providence Water Color Club. Through March 13.

Maine

Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum, 111 High Street—Sixtieth Annual Exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels. Through March 28.

Amaya Troupe in Top Form

By Margaret Lloyd

Dancing looks pretty good in Jordan Hall these days. Not only because there is no better place available, or because dance events are so rare in Boston as to be doubly valued wherever they are given, but because the sight lines are excellent and there is just about the right distance between audience and stage from almost any part of the house.

Carmen Amaya, who with her troupe of gypsy dancers and musicians gave two performances there Saturday, particularly needs these more or less intime surroundings, and consequently appeared to greater advantage than she did in Symphony Hall last spring.

Wearing lavish American-looking prints that no Spanish gypsy in her homeland could afford, among more conventional costumes, she won "olés" from a matinée audience that at first seemed too small for resonance. Whether there was more warmth than formerly in the celebrated gitana's fire, or more responding warmth among the spectators, or merely that a comfortable proximity lent more enchantment to the view, there was plenty of the necessary give and take all round. And in the new perspective it was seen that other members of the company also dance.

* * *

After all it was genúine racial dancing that was experienced and not a dilution or an imitation; and first rate of its kind. And because it was racially true it became universally true. Here was a young girl dancing what she had known and felt since childhood. From every beat of her firm little heel to her sinuous snapping fingers, in the spiral twist of the torso, the rotating hips, the dizzy spins and turns, it was her way of dance. And because it was genuinely hers, it made us feel alight and alive, and so became temporarily ours.

Even if certain performer's devices sometimes intervened. Carmen's smile is not always without dissimulation. The piano, though long accepted in the Western world, and well enough played by Raymond Sachse, is really an alien accompaniment. It is when the guitarists play and the dancers clap their hands and shout among themselves that we get the whole picture. Nevertheless, whatever the dance, be it straight flamenco, selections from the ballet, "El Amor Brujo," or ventures into the classic forms, it is always Spanish gypsies dancing.

* * *

Antonio Triana with his rapid zapateados and astonishing volatility, expert without the flourish, is a superb partner for Carmen. It may be success that has made him a few pounds heavier, but his smile is as spontaneous and his manner as engaging as ever. One of the younger sisters—it is probably Antonia though it may be Leonor—grows more like a less spectacular Carmen in appearance and execution every year. Only Lola Montes, another subsidiary dancer, seems not to have begun her career in a gypsy cave.

Cousin Sabicas, the featured guitarist, modestly offers a solo and is later joined by Brother Paco in a duet. Paco also dances a few steps to prove he is in the groove. But all these are auxiliaries. Carmen is still the star.

When she was singing her "Ay! Que Tu" in the intimate music-hall style, flashing the enormous train to her blue ruffled dress in and out of the action, she playfully showed the audience that she is learning English, "Don't I look beautiful?" she interposed between the Spanish lines. That's quite a step beyond "Hokay!"

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Men in Shadow," by Mary Hayley Bell. Produced by Max Gordon. Starring Roy Hargrave. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Pygmalion," by George Bernard Shaw. Starring Sylvia Sidney. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Kiss and Tell," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Jessie Royce Landis, Robert Keign. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, George Szell, guest conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, George Szell, guest conductor. 3.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Carmen," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Caro Peroni, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 1:20, 5:35, 9:45. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:10, 7:29.

Exeter—News, 2, 5, 8. "Counter Espionage," Warren William. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 12, 3, 6:05, 9:15. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 1:50, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Kenmore—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:30. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett. 2:25, 5:25, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Mary Brian. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:20, 9. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:15, 10.

Majestic—"Fantasia," 10 a. m., 12:13, 2:26, 4:39, 6:53, 9:05.

Metropolitan—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. "The Fighting Engineers," Richard Travis, Robert Armstrong, James Flavin. 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:44, 5:30, 7:58, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:03 a. m., 1:40, 4:17, 6:54, 9:31.

Scollay—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"One Day in Soviet Russia," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "U. S. Marine Band," "Red Cross," "Popular Science No. 1," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Telepix—"Historical Massachusetts," "Scotland-Britain's Documentary Classic," "Science," "The Chaplains," "Point Rationing," cartoons, half hour digest of world news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson, John Garfield. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:45, 8:40. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 7:35, 10:30.

Tremont—"Boogie Man," Boris Karloff. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:30. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:05, 6:30, 9:35.

Uptown—"You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 4:55, 8:10. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:26, 9:30. "Ice Capades Revue," 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:45, 7:45. **Allston**: "Thunder Birds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. "Rhythm Parade. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "X Marks the Spot," Helen Parrish. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto R. Kruger, Tina Thayer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Mat Bear, William Bendix. 4, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall.

Coolidge Corner: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, Charles Winninger.

Cleveland Circle: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

University: "Stand by for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. 2, 5, 8:10. "The March of Time." 3:45, 6:50, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney, Jr. "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich.

Codman: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," James Craig, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 3:41, 7, 9:55. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 2, 8:14.

Park: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Silver Queen," George Brent. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Mystic: "Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 2:05, 7, 10. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 3:20, 8:20.

Orpheum: "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2:25, 8:40. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 3:45, 7, 9:50.

Strand: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 1:05, 8:20. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:55, 7, 10:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts.

Fellsway: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Blondie for Victory." 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts.

NATICK—Colonial: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arline Judge. 2, 8.

Strand: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Now, Voyager," Betty Davis, Paul Henreid. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, H. Hilliard.

Strand: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Mokey," Dan Daley, Jr.

Capitol: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. Continuous 2-11.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto R. Kruger, Tina Thayer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Robert, George Holmes. 2:06, 7:51. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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WALT DISNEY DONALD DUCK CARTOON

NOW! METROPOLITAN

JAMES CAGNEY in "YANKEE DOODLE DANDY"

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4th Year! A P

Allied Armies Reported Nearly Ready for Invasion of Europe

Continued from Page 1

Fortresses carried out one of the heaviest raids of the campaign on Cagliari, Axis supply port, where four ships were reported hit.

The Germans hurled their full weight into the Beja thrust after being thrown back initially, it was stated, and Allied forward units fought to the last man, taking a heavy toll, before ground was given.

Air support by Royal Air Force Spitfires and Hurricane fighter bombers was described as "magnificent," and pilots reported scores of hits on six-wheeled armored cars, tanks, and trucks on crowded roads in the Medjez-el-Bab, Bou Arada, and Pont du Fahs areas.

French resistance at Medjez-el-Bab, southeast of Beja, and along the Mediterranean was described as particularly stubborn.

The exact position of the Allied line remained in doubt, but it was apparent from the three days of steady attack that the Germans had not been able to make a definite break in the Allied battlefront.

Even in the three-mile Beja thrust, the Germans are in danger of being cut off if the Allies continue to hold their positions behind and on each side of the enemy, which it now appears they are doing.

Fortress Attack Launched at Cagliari

The main air activity Sunday took place when "one of the largest Fortress attacks of the campaign" was launched at Cagliari, an Air Force spokesman said.

Two waves of bombers protected by Lightning fighters were over the port and hit four ships as well as leaving large fires burning in the dockyards and striking at railway targets, hurling railroad cars into the air.

The first wave encountered no opposition but the second ran into nine Messerschmitt 109s and a group of Italian Macchi 200 fighters. Lightnings shot down one Messerschmitt and two Macchis.

In another American bombing raid, Mitchells with Lightning escorts blasted railroad bridges at La Hencha, north of Sfax, scoring direct hits.

The headquarters bulletin announced continued Allied advances in last week's battle area centering on Kasserine Pass.

"In Southern Tunisia," the war bulletin said, "our patrols continued their advance from Kasserine Pass and toward Sbeitla without meeting any opposition from the enemy." Sbeitla is northeast of Kasserine.

"In the north," it added, "the enemy continued his attacks generally on a reduced scale.

"Northeast of Beja, however, attacks on our positions continued all day, the enemy throwing in tanks and infantry in an effort to pierce our positions.

"These attacks were in every case thrown back, the enemy suffering heavy losses both in men and tanks."

Far to the southeast, where the British Eighth Army stands before the Mareth Line, the communiqué said only that patrols were in contact with the enemy.

Did Gestapo 'Remove' Von Brauchitsch?

By the Associated Press

London, March 1

The Moscow radio, quoting Geneva reports, said today that Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, former Commander in Chief of the German Army, has "disappeared."

"Brauchitsch, on the advice of his physician, left for a tour of Southern Germany at the end of January," said the radiocast as recorded by the Soviet monitor. "He has not returned and relatives have made inquiries without result. It is rumored that he has been 'removed' by the Gestapo."

Australia:

Japan Is Massing Power in North

Japan is massing great forces of troops and powerful armadas of ships and planes in island bases north of Australia either for the long-awaited offensive smash at this continent or in anticipation of a large-scale Allied assault, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced.

Allied planes which have been ranging far and wide over the Southwest Pacific in recent weeks, hammering at enemy bases from the Solomon Islands in the east to Dutch Timor in the west, have brought back reports of steadily growing Japanese concentrations, it was announced.

General MacArthur's Command disclosed this Japanese activity in a communiqué which told of an Allied aerial attack on the Japanese-occupied Penfoei airdrome at Koepang, Timor, in which 4 enemy bombers and 9 fighters were destroyed on the ground and another bombers and fighters either were destroyed or seriously damaged. Koepang is about 500 miles northwest of Darwin, Australia.

"Our air reconnaissance over the past weeks reports a constant and growing reinforcement in all categories of enemy strength in the island perimeter enveloping the upper half of Australia," the communiqué said.

"The enemy seems to be concentrating his main effort in preparation on this front. Such an assemblage of major force indicates he is taking up a position in readiness."

A spokesman at headquarters, asked whether the term "position in readiness" indicated the Japanese were preparing to attack Australia or defend their present positions, said: "It could be either offensive or defensive."

The Japanese string of island bases, hanging threateningly above Australia, stretches for more than 2,000 miles from the Solomons on the east through New Britain, New Guinea and Timor to the Netherlands East Indies.

Australian officials have stressed this ever-present threat frequently in recent months. Prime Minister John Curtin, asking for more air and naval strength in January, said "the Southwest Pacific area is too crucial to be left to a force of caretakers. . . .The men of Corregidor can be avenged only if naval and air strength in this theater are adequate to the plans of the commander."

Nimitz Says:

U. S. at Crossroads Of Pacific War

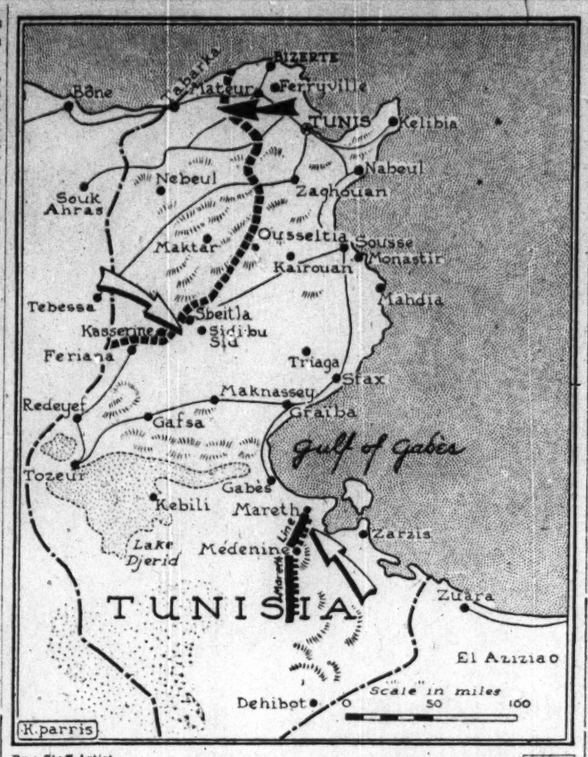
"We are now at the crossroads of the Pacific campaign," declared Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet. "Though the unmatched devotion of the men who held the lines in the trying months of the past year, we have turned back the enemy in the South Pacific. The loss of Guadalcanal marks the first defeat of that kind suffered by the Japanese in modern times.

"From now on the going will be tougher as we undertake the task of driving the enemy from prepared positions he has been building in the conquered areas.

"It is our job to destroy his ships and planes and to neutralize his island strongpoints as we drive toward the positions from where we can reach with our shells and bombs his industrial nerve centers. Our men have the will and the spirit to carry on, and our home front is busily engaged in supplying us with the tools."

His statement was preceded by a Navy communiqué reporting new successes in the Pacific war of attrition. In an attack on Japanese shipping in the Central Solomons Saturday, dive bombers scored several hits on a transport off Vella la Vella, westernmost of the New Georgia Islands, and left it burning. One of two accompanying corvettes also was set afire.

At about the same time, other dive bombers raided the enemy air base at Munda for the seventy-eighth time, starting one large and two small fires. One enemy float-type Zero fighter was shot down in the attack on the transport and two American fighter planes were lost.



By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Tunisia

Black arrow indicates point on northern sector of Tunisia where Axis forces secured temporary gains. White arrow in center shows where Allies are continuing their counteradvance in the mountains around Kasserine. White arrow in south points at the Mareth line, where General Montgomery's forces have been active over week end.

British Ready:

Army Leaders Say Showdown Is Near

War Minister Sir James Grigg and several of Britain's ranking generals told the nation Sunday that British armies all over the world virtually were ready for large-scale offensives and awaiting the opportunity to prove they could equal the achievements of the Red Army and the triumphant forces of the Eighth Army in Africa.

In a recorded message broadcast by BBC to mark the opening of Army Week, Sir James said:

"We are in sight of being able to say that the Army is properly trained and adequately furnished."

Lieut. Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson declared that his First Army in Africa, in co-operation with the Eighth Army, was prepared "to clear the enemy out of his last stronghold in Africa . . . whatever the opposition, as a first step to greater happenings."

In the Air:

St. Nazaire Hard Hit By British Bombers

Royal Air Force bombers smashed "very heavily" at the submarine base at St. Nazaire, France, and targets in Western Germany Sunday night, it was announced officially.

More than 1,000 tons of explosives were declared to have been loosed on St. Nazaire, in a 30-minute attack, swamping defenses of the much-bombed submarine base and shipbuilding yard.

Five bombers were missing from the raid, which carried through the fourth night the nonstop Allied aerial offensive against Germany and the Axis-occupied continental countries.

The British Air Ministry communique said:

"The enemy submarine base at St. Nazaire was very heavily attacked by aircraft of the bomber command.

"A great weight of high-explosive and incendiary bombs was dropped. Bombs also were dropped on objectives in Western Germany.

With Sunday's attack the Allied bombers closed out February as a month of assaults unequalled since the start of the war.

Bombers Leave City Shrouded in Smoke

St. Nazaire was left aflame and shrouded in smoke. The RAF is using an increasingly great number of two-ton and four-ton bombs in such attacks. United States bombers hit St. Nazaire Feb. 16.

Sunday, British whirlwinds attacked the German airdrome at Maupertus near Cherbourg, while swift Mosquitoes bombed factories at Hengelo in Holland and near Liége in Belgium—all without the loss of a plane.

Sunday night's raid brought to 33 the number of attacks on Western Europe carried out by Britain-based Allied bombers in February, and well-placed observers estimated that he total amount of explosives they had loosed probably exceed 10,000 tons.

Throughout 1942, the RAF was officially reported to have dropped an average of approximately 4,000 tons of bombs a month on Western Europe.

Exclusive of Sunday night's raid, Allied operations over Europe during February were carried out at a cost of 171 planes—a relatively low price for the scope of the raids, authoritative sources said.

The Allied targets have extended along a wide front, ranging from Wilhelmshaven to Bremen, Hamburg, Cologne, Dunkirk, Lorient, St. Nazaire and across the Alps into Northern Italy, where Turin, Milan, and Spezia have ben the objectives.

American airmen have played an increasing role in the Allied aerial offensive, United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators having struck at Europe five times during February at a cost of 20 bombers. No United States fighters were lost in these sweeps.

Russia:

Nazi Counterattacks Slow Russian Advance

A desperate German effort to stave off further disasters in Russia apparently has checked the forces of Gen. N. F. Vatutin in the Donets Basin, but the Russians reported that the Red Army was continuing to push forward west of Kharkov toward the rail junction of Poltava and the Dnieper River.

The Russian communiqué did not concede the German claim that Kramatorsk and Lozovaya, south of Kharkov, had been recaptured by the Germans, but it did say the Germans were counterattacking furiously and "hastily bringing up fresh troops and throwing them into action."

The German communiqué, as broadcast by the Berlin Radio, said Kramatorsk and Lozovaya were taken by storm and "particularly high losses in men and material were inflicted on the enemy." Some units of the Russian Army have been enveloped and are "gradually being destroyed," the German communiqué said.

The Russian communiqué, issued hours later and recorded by the Soviet monitor in London, said that in the Kramatorsk area, about 60 miles east of Lozovaya, Russian forces "were engaged in repelling serious counterattacks by enemy tanks and mobile infantry."

"In one sector," the Soviet communiqué said, "five consecutive counterattacks were repelled and eight enemy tanks were destroyed. On another sector fighting went on all day for positions in front of one inhabited locality which changed hands several times. By the end of the day Soviet troops had established themselves firmly in the inhabited locality."

The Germans left 500 casualties on the field of battle in this sector and 30 tanks and a large number of other vehicles were smashed, the Russians said.

Lozovaya, recaptured by the Russians Feb. 11, is about 75 miles south of Kharkov and is an important railway junction. Kramatorsk, 110 miles southeast of Kharkov, is also a railroad town.

14,000 Russians Slain, German Reports Say

The Germans claimed that 14,000 Russians were killed in the fighting for the two towns between Feb. 20 and 26 and that several thousand prisoners were taken. Large quantities of Russian equipment, including 464 tanks and 606 guns, were captured or destroyed in the battle, the Germans said.

The Soviet bulletin said that two large populated places had been captured by the Red Army west of Kharkov and that an ordnance arsenal fell into Russian hands. A battalion of German infantry was reported almost entirely wiped out.

Farther north, west of Kursk, another German bastion which fell to the Russians during the great winter offensive, heavy fighting was in progress on the approaches to another large community, the communiqué said. Here, more than two battalions of Germans were reported annihilated.

The fighting for the unidentified town has been raging for three days, it was said.

There was no report on the fighting in the Northwestern Caucasus, where the Russians have been attempting to drive remaining units of a once powerful German Army into the Black Sea. West of Rostov, the Russians consolidated their positions and pounded the Germans with artillery fire, the communiqué said.

The stiffened German resistance in Russia, both on land and in the air, was indicated in the Russian report that 168 German planes were destroyed either in air fights or on enemy airdromes in the week ending Feb. 27. The Russians announced the loss of 87 planes in the same period.

Burma:

Japanese Defeated In Coastal Skirmish

Fifty Japanese soldiers were killed and others captured in a light naval engagement off Ramree Island Friday night, when coastal craft of the Royal Indian Navy encountered two armed enemy launches heavily loaded with troops and ammunition, a British communiqué announced.

One of the launches was blown up and the other left in sinking condition, the war bulletin said.

Ramree Island is just off the coast of Burma about 60 miles below the Japanese base at Akyab.

Intensified Continent Raids Result in 'Pre-Invasion' Talk

Continued from Page 1

kirk were carried out Feb. 27, while a number of raids were made on airfields in Britanny. Last night the RAF delivered a "very heavy" attack on St. Nazaire, important submarine base, as well as raiding Western Germany.

Whether the Axis radio claims to have observed invasion preparations in British ports are anything more than merely fishing for information remains to be seen.

Officials' Hints

Some observers here attach importance to War Minister Sir James Griggs' statement last week that Canadian soldiers in this country impatient to get at the enemy would not have long to wait now. Gen. Sir Bernard Paget, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces, in a radio message inaugurating Great Britain's Army Week, which began today, struck the same note. He expressed himself as "fully confident that the army at home will be found fit and ready" and added his hopes that "we shall not have much longer to wait for the stimulus of battle."

While it would be a mistake to attribute exaggerated significance to these straws in the wind, it is nevertheless a fact that many military observers here regard this period as a particularly appropriate time for operations against the west coast of the continent.

For one thing, Russian pressure for a continental second front is as great as ever. The Russian offensive has reached the phase in which everything depends on whether the Germans are able to throw in sufficient reserves to check the Red Army's drives. This in turn is of course closely linked to the question of whether Hitler can afford to withdraw first-line troops from among 60-odd divisions he has been keeping on the west coast or stretching from Norway to the Spanish frontier.

Reports from France say that Hitler already has removed many of his first-line motorized divisions from France and replaced them by second-line troops consisting largely of very young recruits or middle-aged men.

These reports appear to be partly confirmed by the fact that some German armored troops fighting in Tunisia have been identified as units formerly in France. Fighting in North Africa, it was pointed out here, would also be closely affected by any large-scale diversion which could be produced on the west coast of the continent. As the time approaches for the final offensive against Tunis and Bizerte by the British Eighth Army and British and American forces, the advantages of giving Hitler something to worry about in the west are obvious.

Shipping Questioned

The main problem, of course, is that of shipping. The most responsible opinion in Britain is still firmly convinced that the United Nations do not yet possess sufficient shipping resources to undertake invasion of the continent at this time. General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's recent thrust in Central Tunisia, it is argued, disclosed the necessity for further strengthening the British and American expeditionary force there, with consequent demands on merchant shipping and naval convoys.

Advocates of a continental second front now, on the other hand, insist that the type of shipping which would be used for short journeys across the English Channel is entirely different from ocean-going vessels. Besides specially constructed invasion barges, ships involved would be mainly smaller coastal vessels and these, it is contended, are available in sufficient numbers if desired.

All these considerations are being reviewed here as the intensified air offensive points to the possibility that the first stage in the final softening up attack on the continent from the air is actually getting under way.

Attack by Luftwaffe Pledged by Göring

By the Associated Press

New York, March 1

The Berlin Radio today broadcast an order of the day by Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring declaring that the German Air Force would strike again at an "opportune moment" and would "destroy the enemy wherever we meet him."

Marshal Göring's order, issued for the tenth anniversary of the Luftwaffe, asserted:

"The Luftwaffe has been paving the way for gigantic victories.

"It has been hardened in the severest winter battles. What, however, did not make us topple over will make us still stronger.

"Thus we shall, at the opportune moment, strike again with fresh strength and destroy the enemy wherever we meet him."

Share-the-Wealth Party Leader Gives Land to Nation

LONDON, March 1 (AP) — Sir Richard Acland, independent member of Parliament and leader of the new Commonwealth Party, whose platform is share the wealth, gave 17,000 acres of his West country estates to the nation Feb. 27. The gift is valued at $1,000,000.

The baronet, in announcing the gift, said it was inconsistent beyond a certain point for one to "advocate common ownership of all great resources, including land, and still remain a private owner."

Sir Richard's party has contested four by-elections since its formation. It has won none, but it polled enough votes to arouse older parties.

The Acland family has held the estates 400 years.

The party leader is going to live in one of his smaller houses as manager for the national trust which is custodian of nationally-owned property.

The estates lie in Devon and Somerset in one of the most beautiful areas of England, long-popular as a holiday country.

'Double Red' Test in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—Announcement that the first "double red" air-raid drill in New York City under the new Army signal system would be held at 9 o'clock tomorrow night was made by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. Siren signals will be sounded five times during the drill.

The first signal will be a two-minute blast of the blue, followed by the red—a two-minute warbling note. This, in turn, will be followed by another blue. Then will come a second red to indicate that enemy airplanes have returned over the city or that a new wave of fighting craft is approaching.

The next signal will be another blue, to be followed by the all-clear of wardens' whistles, and announcement over the radio.

Simultaneous with the Mayor's announcement, Patrick Walsh, Fire Department Commissioner, said charges of neglect of duty had been filed against several hundred firemen who were off duty last Saturday afternoon and who failed to report to their assigned fire stations during air-raid drills that day.

The order for firemen to report to their respective stations during air-raid drills involves eight extra hours of work for each fireman without pay as their contribution to the civilian defense effort. The Firemen's Association recently went on record against these extra duty hours.

American Way of Life Recorded in Song

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Recordings of American folk songs, made by ballad hunters who roamed the nation's hinterlands, now are available to schools, libraries, and the public generally, the Library of Congress announced.

The Library vouched for the authenticity of the recordings made from the songs and instrument playing of cowboys, lumberjacks, mountaineers, sailors, convicts, farmhands, housewives, and school children.

"They are heard against the natural background of their lives," the announcement said. "The portable recording machines of the ballad hunters caught such realistic sounds as the informal shouting, laughter, clapping, and stamping of dance groups, the thud of the lumberman's ax as it swung to the rhythm of a work song, the cracking of a whip as a southern Negro muleskinner drives his team of mules."

The Library has prepared seven albums containing 119 titles selected from approximately 30,000 recorded songs.

Canada Begins Ration Banking

MONTREAL, March 1 (AP)—Ration coupon banking—designed to help large retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers of rationed commodities—begins today in branches of Chartered Banks throughout Canada.

The system, already in operation in the United States, does not affect the individual consumer, but helps larger dealers in ration coupons by opening "ration coupon accounts" on books at the banks.

Ration coupons and other ration documents can then be "banked," and checks drawn against a ration coupon account when a retailer, for example, wishes to replenish his supply of a particular commodity. It obviates his sending a huge number of coupons with the order.

"Quota users"—restaurants, hospitals and the like serving meals that include rationed goods—also may have ration accounts at banks, and draw ration checks against the monthly quotas allowed them of rationed supplies. They can then obtain supplies from any dealer, instead of being bound to one as before.

Nazi 'New Order' in Kharkov A Reign of Military Terror

Continued from Page 1

symbol—a sort of trident of the old Ataman mace—was removed amid protests from the Ukrainian paper, Novo Ukraina, about two months after the first issue.

About this time Professor Kramorenko and many associates were shot. Thereafter, German officials from propaganda companies wrote for the paper under various pseudonyms. One took the name of Petro Zagaidachni, an old Ukrainian rebel.

The Germans introduced all—Ukrainian street signs. The Ukrainian word zupinka, was used instead of the Russian estanovka—a stopping-place—but busses did not run at all. I saw a fleet of snow-covered trolley-busses near the depot. The motors had been removed and sent to Germany. The Germans renamed Dzerzhinsky Square in the Ukrainian style Voliki Maidan Grosse Platz and used it for public executions and the rag fair.

Status of Police Force

The Germans formed a Ukrainian police force, gave them uniforms with yellow and green epaulets, but took their rifles away after a couple of months and issued batons. These batons were used mostly against Kharkov people returning from the countryside where they exchanged clothes for food.

Leaving Kharkov for the country entailed a tortuous process of getting permits, then walking scores of miles to see the people. The plan was to get as much food as possible so as not to repeat the pilgrimage too often. Policemen would stop them, ask how much food they were carrying, then accuse them of being speculators and confiscate much of it. The German soldiers also took a hand.

Kharkov's water supply was wrecked in October, 1941, after which for many months the whole town went to draw water from two wells on the outskirts of the city. German soldiers on fatigue duty preferred to take water from civilians rather than go for it themselves. This caused numerous incidents wherein many civilians were shot.

There were frequent brawls between Germans and Italians with exchanges of fire. On the whole, the Italians behaved better than the Germans, but the Hungarians were just as bad as the Germans, if not worse.

These survivors of the great mass of industrious folks who inhabited Kharkov before the German occupation can hardly realize that the German occupation is finished. I saw one "Quisling" being escorted through the street by Russian soldiers. He, too, couldn't seem to realize what had happened.

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British Plan Seen to Free India as Early as Feasible

By DeWitt Mackenzie
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

Does Britain really desire a settlement of the Indian crisis or is it playing the factions against one another in the hope of postponing the granting of independence and thereby retaining its hold on this vast subcontinent?

Inevitably we come up against this question even though we accept the widely held belief that the British-Indian controversy is susceptible of settlement if the Government would take the initiative. It's a matter of constant comment among both Indians and neutral observers.

India maintains that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself gave the reply in a speech at the London Lord Mayor's banquet last November when he declared:

"I have not become the King's First Minister in order to preside over liquidation of the British Empire."

Much-Quoted Statement

It has become one of the most-quoted statements in current history. But when you make it apply specifically to India, you are trying to read Mr. Churchill's thoughts, for he didn't mention India at all. It's circumstantial evidence.

Now, of course, you can convict a man on circumstantial evidence, and the Indians produce a lot of it to substantiate their claim that Britain has been pursuing a policy of "divide and rule." As a matter of fact, I've had a Government official tell me that this was the policy followed.

Still, my investigations in India convinced me that we shall come closer to the truth by further examination. Here it's important to note that we are not concerned with whether the Government pursued a "divide and rule" policy in years past, but what its present policy is. I've examined a lot of well-informed witnesses in the Government camp and the position was this when I left India just before Mohandas K. Gandhi began his hunger strike.

Government Stand

The government of India had no intention whatever of reopening the question of Indian independence during the war. You can put an exclamation point after that. The grounds given for this stand included these:

1. The various Indian political factions were so embroiled among themselves that there was no responsible body to which power could be entrusted.

2. The country was being plagued by destruction of property and bloodshed, which the Government attributed to the influence of Indian leaders, then in prison.

3. Some Indian leaders had been demanding immediate control of agencies vital to the direction of the war. Despite their total inexperience in such things.

4. It would be dangerous to the Allied war effort to attempt to transfer power under such circumstances.

Ready for Concessions

The Government was wholly unimpressed by an apparent change of heart on the part of the Indian leaders. The Indians had come to regret deeply the collapse of the Cripps negotiations over dominion status last summer. It was clear that they were sorry for themselves and were prepared to make concessions if the case could be reopened. They even were ready to join the war effort and leave its direction in the hands of the experienced British and Allied command.

However, repentance obviously had come pretty late. By that time, too, the Government had the disorders well enough in hand so that it expressed complete confidence in its ability to keep the lid on. Moreover, the Allied victory in Africa and other United Nations successes have built up a sense of security which wasn't calculated to encourage panicky concessions by officialdom.

In short, the Government was so thoroughly "fed up" with the political position that it was decided to let the whole matter rock until after the war. Observers even expressed the doubt to me that Britain might get disgusted and quit India altogether.

Not Characteristic

I found nothing to support this idea of withdrawal, however, It isn't a British characteristic to quit under fire.

As a matter of fact, despite the All-India Congress's invitation to Britain to quit India in the heat of last summer's political battle, most Indians with whom I talked would consider it a disaster if Britain withdrew its support and guidance before a new constitution had been draw up and a national government was functioning properly. Some think it would take 10 years to reach that point.

So the indications are that Britain intends to carry on until it has completed its task in India. That still leaves unanswered the question of whether it is stalling, as alleged, in order to continue its rule.

I think I know the answer to that question, but I shall have to depend on my own impressions and my own judgment as to whether certain statements made to me in informed quarters were sincere. This is one of those cases where you can't quote anybody.

Should you say to me that it would be human nature for Britain to be reluctant to give up India, I won't argue that. If you tell me that it has in past years pursued the "divide and rule" policy, I shall say I'm not interested in the past, but only in the present and the future.

Britain Gave Bond

Thus to my thinking, the all-important fact is that Britain, whatever may have been its inclinations, actually has given its bond to grant full independence to India. I accept its bonds, and the meaning of that bond has been described to me thus:

Britain intends to go forward and hand over government to the Indians at the earliest possible moment.

Obviously, the "earliest possible moment" is indefinite, since it must be the time which Britain considers feasible for the transfer. I've already made it clear that it doesn't regard it as feasible during the war, but the indications are that it doesn't intend to protract the delay.

While it would take a lot of sound argument to persuade Britain to change and reopen the negotiations immediately, my understanding is that Britain is not closed to persuasion. I am told that it will move immediately an opportune opening appears.

Gandhi Holds Own

BOMBAY, March 1 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, in the next to the last day of his 21-day fast, was announced today to be maintaining his strength.

A bulletin on his conditions said: "Today is Mr. Gandhi's day of silence. His strength is maintained and he is in good spirits. He is easily tired."

Balkans Feel Axis 'New Order' In Excessive Financial Load

BERN, Switzerland, March 1 (AP)—The Axis "new order" in Europe has brought almost unbearable financial burdens to the Balkan countries, where taxes have been sharply increased to meet the costs of the Russian war, maintain order at home and guard jig-saw borders from old enmities again smouldering.

Living costs have skyrocketed—for instance more than 400 per cent in Croatia. Taxes have tripled in Hungary during the last four years while levies against luxuries of 100 per cent or more have been put into effect in Slovakia.

The Balkans' financial woes are reflected in their estimated budgets for 1943.

Hungary's budget this year is the first compiled on the basis of its newly expanded territory, including Transylvania, for whose return Rumania is again agitating.

Ordinary expenditures for 1943 are estimated by the Hungarian Finance Minister at 2,920,000,000 pengoes, an increase of 600,000,000. This does not include outlay for armament and general equipment for the war with Russia, which will also be sharply higher.

[The pengo was worth about 20 cents in 1941, but has not since been quoted in terms of the dollar.]

Hungary's public debt has increased from 3,545,000,000 pengoes in 1942 to 4,869,000,000 this year, but the 1943 budget makes no provision for war indemnities, state dependents and pensioners.

The 1942 tax revenue of 2,060,000,000 pengoes is expected to be increased to 2,767,000,000 this year.

Mounting burdens also are evident in Slovakia and Bulgaria.

Axis-established Croatia, where a determined effort is being made to wipe out guerrilla warriors, has experienced an increase in living costs of more than 400 per cent since 1939, according to a Zagreb dispatch to the Papal newspaper L'Observatore Romano.

Food prices have increased 505 per cent and clothing 568 per cent, but a Budapest dispatch has declared that Zagreb stores are displaying placards: "No clothes can be bought without the authorization of the Department of Public Economy."

Reward in Bombing

STOCKHOLM, March 1 (AP)—A $2,000 reward has been offered for the arrest of persons responsible for bombing a high school at Kolding, Denmark, in which four German women members of the Nazi occupation force in Denmark were injured, Copenhagen dispatches said.

The women were in a group of 25 inside the school when the bomb exploded outside. The attack was said to have been the first of its kind since the occupation of Denmark in April, 1940. The Danish press said it set up a "very serious situation."

Norwegians Shot

STOCKHOLM, March 1 (AP)—Chief Rediess of the German police in Oslo announced that 17 Norwegians had been shot for alleged sabotage activities, a dispatch from the Norwegian capital said.

The Nazi police chief said those executed had plotted terroristic activities, planned communistic cell formations and distributed communistic propaganda.

Damage in Norway

STOCKHOLM, March 1 (AP)—A dispatch from Oslo said today that hydroelectric installations at Rjukan, Norway, were damaged Saturday night in a raid by three Norwegian-speaking soldiers allegedly wearing British uniforms.

The town has several large power stations and plants for manufacture of nitrogen and explosives for the Germans.

A Norwegian communiqué was quoted as describing damage as not large. It said the raiders escaped.

Flying Fortress Raid in Solomons

Associated Press from United States Navy

Camera Records Damage Done in Attack on Gizo Island

A Navy photographer aboard a United States Flying Fortress pointed his camera back across an accompanying bomber to record the clouds of smoke from burning installations on Gizo Island, one of the Japanese bases in the Solomon Islands upon which they had just dumped a load of bombs. Raids such as this play a big part in Allied strategy in the Southwest Pacific.

'New' and 'Old' Germany In Breach Over War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, March 1 — Berlin today is a city of mingled depression and determination is the report of the most recent arrivals from the German Capital.

For the first time the average Berliner and his wife have begun to realize what they may be forced to suffer in coming months, and this, coupled with the adverse news from the eastern front, has caused a genuine wave of war weariness among the elder generation.

However, the breach between the old and the young is now reported wider than ever—while older people are becoming increasingly realistic about the chances of German victory, the young are steadily more fanatical in their determination and devotion to the German cause.

All the evidence from the German Capital tends to show that it is folly to expect any imminent serious crack in morale before next winter.

Travelers who were in Berlin during the RAF bombardments last month also report the changed attitude of the civilian population toward bombing.

Whereas formerly the British did no serious material or moral damage, the raids on Jan. 16 and 17 not only caused material havoc, but also seriously affected civilian morale among a population hitherto without experience in the latest heavy bombs.

Some idea of the material effect is given by the fact that large fires were still burning in the Wilmersdorf area—in which hardly a single house is now intact—on Jan. 22, while it took four days to clear up the rubble and destruction in the neighborhood of the Friedrichsstrasse Bahnhof.

Over 450,000 Negroes In U. S. Armed Forces

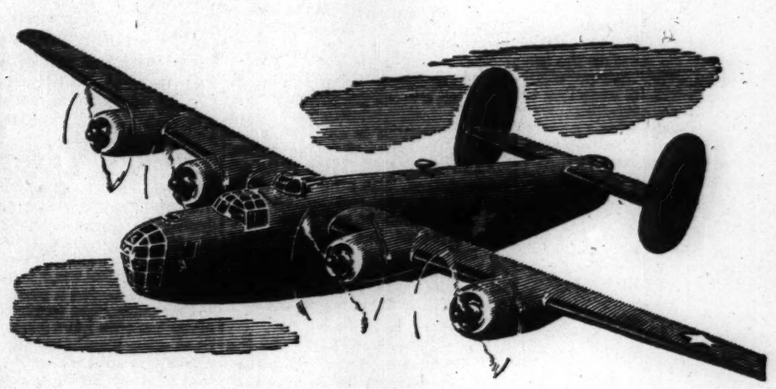
WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Negro personnel in the Army now totals more than 450,000 with men in every arm and branch of the service, the War Department reported.

Of the total more than 60,000 are serving outside the United States. They include more than 25,000 in the Pacific and about 10,000 in North Africa.

In addition, the Department said, "a completely organized and well-trained Army Air Force pursuit squadron composed of Negro personnel will be committed to combat soon."

The Tank Model

Here's a mammoth 32-ton model that makes boulevards of bogs and bush. Functionally designed for pushing down stone walls and clambering over pitfalls. Heavily armored to withstand punishment and equipped with 75-mm. cannon and 50-caliber machine gun to send back better than it takes.



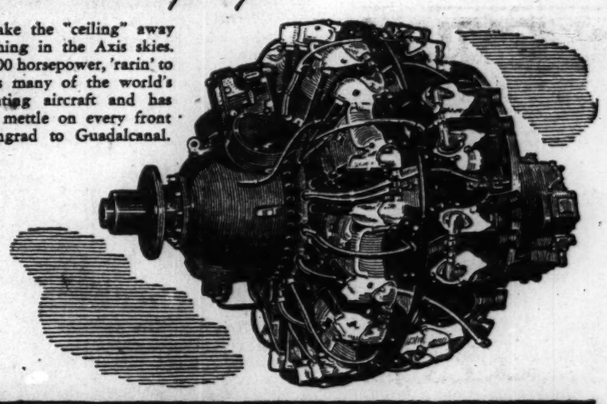
Consolidated Liberator Model

A distinctive, long-range, closed type bomber designed to "take 'em there and bring 'em back." Built for export, this model will become better and better known in Berlin, Tokio and other chief Axis cities. Has large bomb-bay capacity, with equipment for non-stop unloading. Ample passenger capacity. Speed up to 300 m.p.h. Armored personnel compartments. Heavy fire-power.

Ford Announces NEW MODELS for 1943

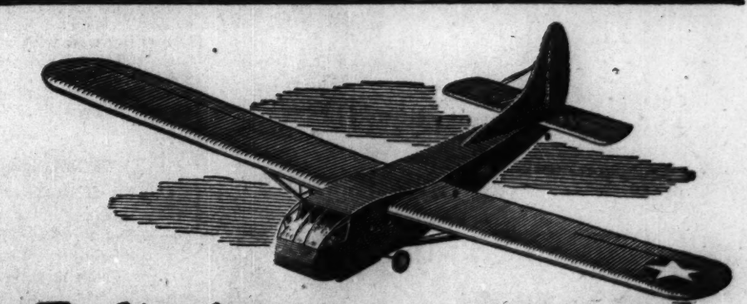
Pratt & Whitney Engine

Built to take the "ceiling" away from anything in the Axis skies. Houses 2,000 horsepower, 'rarin' to go. Powers many of the world's fastest fighting aircraft and has proved its mettle on every front from Stalingrad to Guadalcanal.



The Jeep Model

Built for climbing mountains, traveling game trails or cross-country going, this mule-footed army reconnaissance car goes a long way on short rations—stands up in service and keeps repair needs down. Ruggedly built to withstand punishment. Finished in one-tone olive drab.



The Glider Model

No gas ration card is needed with this one. Paratroop trainees with a tankful of "tailwind" will roll up records of economy that laugh at fuel and oil costs. Streamlined from the inside out and built for maximum ease of handling.

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TANK ENGINES . . . ARMORED CARS . . . ARMY TRUCKS . . . ARMOR PLATE
GUN MOUNTS . . . AIRCRAFT GENERATORS . . . TURBO-SUPERCHARGERS
RATE-OF-CLIMB INDICATORS . . . MAGNESIUM CASTINGS

This list does not include other important Victory models now in production that cannot be named due to wartime conditions.

Ford

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Lend-Lease Seen Combating Axis Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., described Lend-Lease today as a vital countermeasure which will count heavily in defeating any Hitler attempt to put over a deceptive peace.

In attributing this new asset to the Lend-Lease Act, now up for renewal by Congress, its Administrator told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that when the Axis peace offensive comes, Lend-Lease will be an important weapon of counterattack.

Mr. Stettinius said that he had no doubt that such negotiated-peace overtures soon would be showing themselves.

Apparently taking note of the one criticism which the House Foreign Affairs Committee made in its unqualified endorsement of renewal of the Act, Mr. Stettinius gave assurance that the United States is ready to attempt the impossible in order to get more aid to China.

"Lend-Lease aid to China," he said frankly, "has not been nearly as great as the situation requires. Everyone concerned with Lend-Lease aid programs has been struggling for more than a year with the problem of developing new routes from India into China. Now more planes are being made available and air-borne shipments into China are increasing.

'Must Do Impossible'

"Transportation and other difficulties have made it seem impossible to step up the flow of aid to China. But we must do the impossible, and every human effort and ingenuity will be exercised to get Lend-Lease supplies into China. At the same time, no stone is being left unturned to aid China by other military means."

During the course of his testimony, Mr. Stettinius declared:

That from March 11, 1941, to Jan. 31, 1943, the United States transferred goods and services to 44 different countries under Lend-Lease in the value of $8,935,000,000.

That the very assurance that more supplies were coming enabled the Soviet Union to expend vast quantities of its reserve equipment.

That through the centralized procurement which Lend-Lease has made possible, the Act has promoted the production of common types of weapons which can be used by all the Allied armies and on all the fronts.

That from Nov. 1, 1941, to Oct. 31, 1942, 1,482 United Nations vessels were repaired in United States yards.

That—and this was in response to a question from Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan—Harry Hopkins has no authority and exercises no direction over or influence upon the administration of the Lend-Lease Act, that Mr. Hopkins has been a helpful and constructive adviser whenever Mr. Stettinius has taken the initiative to approach him, but that the President has delegated decisive authority into the Administrator's hands—with no strings attached.

Mr. Stettinius emphasized that the Lend-Lease food shipments were but a small proportion of the nation's total supplies and were not contributing to current shortages, they are vital to the Allies.

"The people of Great Britain," he explained, "are on a diet which is less adequate and varied than the diet which is anticipated for the people of this country under our rationing program. Any falling off in food shipments to the United Kingdom would seriously imperil the United Nations war effort.

More Food to Allies

"Little immediate benefit to the Soviet Union food production can be expected from the recapture of food-producing areas initially lost in the Nazi invasion. It will grow increasingly critical for some time to come. We expect to send more food to the Soviet Union this year than to Great Britain."

The Lend-Lease Act is no longer the controversial, much-criticized, partisanly opposed measure it was when first advanced by President Roosevelt in the spring of 1941, at the time opponents of Hitlerism were tottering in Europe for lack of money and arms.

Today the Act is unanimously backed by Republicans and Democrats alike on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs which, after extensive public hearings, has recommended that the Act be renewed for another year without alteration.

The House Committee report, released this week end, is a significant tribute to this device which the Administration views not only as a means of winning the war but of building the peace. The Committee is at one in advising the House:

That the Act has operated "with brilliant effectiveness as an essential part of our mechanism for waging the war."

That it has been "a powerful force in halting the Axis advance and in supporting the United Nations' offensive."

That it is "imperative" to continue the Act "in the drive of the United Nations to victory."

That Lend-Lease should be seen as a means of preparing "the way for sound and durable international arrangements in the peace."

That the United States should not insist upon any guarantees affecting the use of air bases built with Lend-Lease funds in foreign countries.

That it is urgent "that the United States provide China with all aid that can possibly be supplied."

Figures on Aid

China to date has received $156,738,000 worth of Lend-Lease aid. Great Britain as of Dec. 31, 1942, had received assistance in the amount of $3,959,950,000, the Soviet Union $1,532,230,000, and the Middle and Far East, and other regions, not including China—from French Equatorial Africa to New Zealand—$2,393,193,000.

Lend-Lease for all countries during the three months to Jan. 31, 1943, goods and services was valued at $2,249,000,000, compared with $830,000,000 in the corresponding period a year earlier.

The Committee emphasized that many benefits have been obtained from other members of the United Nations resulting from the operation of Lend-Lease in reverse.

It was estimated in the report that the goods transferred by the United Kingdom during the seven months ended Dec. 31, 1942, totaled 1,121,786 ship tons, and construction materials were made available to the total of 595,375,000 deadweight tons. By June, 1943, it was estimated that these construction materials will involve an expenditure by the British Treasury of $560,000,000.

Planes and Guns In Lend Reverse

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 1

Some of the important items received by the United States under lend-lease as listed by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., are:

Several hundred Spitfire planes.

Field guns and howitzers.

1,450,000 square yards of portable airfield runways.

15,000 bombs ranging from 250-pound incendiaries to 2,000-pound block-busters.

70,000 rounds of 6-inch shells, many millions of rounds of small arms ammunition.

More than 250,000 antitank mines.

Electric batteries at the rate of 500,000 a month.

500,000 hand grenades.

More than 1,000 parachutes.

Large quantities of food.

'Hold Everything' for Jump

Official, United States Marine Corps

Stand By to Bail Out, Is Order

Lieut. Col. C. E. Shepard, Jr., of the United States "Paramarines" is shown here as he received the command to jump from a huge transport plane 10,000 feet in the air.

Manpower Challenge Grows; Stimson Backs Compulsion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—The decisive battle of the nation's total manpower for the crucial year 1943 is speedily coming to a head in Congress.

Three issues are at stake: whether manpower shall be subject to compulsory draft; whether farm workers shall be given special deferment; whether mobilization for the armed services shall stand at the figures planned or be pared down in deference to arguments that the United States hasn't the manpower to arm, farm, transport and fight on the scale set by the chiefs of the armed forces.

With Senate committee hearings commencing tomorrow on the Austin-Wadsworth bill to draft men and women for war factories and farms, sponsors of this overall compulsory draft saw their measure materially advanced by the strong indorsement given it over the week end by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Secretary Stimson, in a letter to Senator Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, put himself on record as favoring compulsory legislation to relieve what he called the "inadequacy of the present controls to achieve a full utilization of our manpower and to solve the labor shortage problems."

Basis Termed Inadequate

The Secretary of War said Congressional demands for furloughing of soldiers to work on farms were clear evidence that the present legal basis for manpower mobilization was wholly inadequate.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is prepared to add his indorsement to the bill sponsored by Senator Warren Austin (R) of Vermont and Representative James W. Wadsworth, Jr. (R) of New York.

Commenting on Secretary Stimson's view, Paul McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, reiterated at a press conference today his view that a draft labor bill was not needed at this time, declaring that he was determined to do everything in his power to make the voluntary method work. He said his view had been unchanged since President Roosevelt broadened his powers by executive order Dec. 5, placing the manpower program on a voluntary bises.

Meanwhile, debate increased as to the necessary size of the Army this year, with Senator Theodore Green (D) of Rhode Island and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, issuing contradictory pronouncements on the wisdom of the War Department's plan to have 8,208,000 men in uniform by the end of the year.

Senator Green, in what was virtually a minority report of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee which he personally issued after a lengthy wait for Chairman John H. Bankhead, 2d, to issue a Committee report, contended that no one had a right to challenge the size of the Army planned by the Chiefs of Staff unless he were equipped with comparable information.

Arguing oppositely, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, put his organization on record as definitely opposed to mobilization of an Army of 8,200,000-strong, even as labor is also opposed to compulsory mobilization of wartime labor.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Green predicted that war production would decrease and that, by the end of 1943, the nation might find itself with millions of soldiers in uniform who could not be transported to the battle front because of transport shortages.

The question of special deferment for farm workers came to the fore again with Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia predicting speedy passage for the Bankhead bill to grant blanket deferment to agricultural labor. Senator George, regarded as one of the Senate's most conservative forecasters, had opposed a corollary measure calling for the furloughing of farmers versed in agriculture on the ground that it would disrupt the war effort and damage morale.

Meanwhile, sponsors stepped forward personally to defend their various measures aimed at providing the 6,400,000 men and women which, Washington estimates, must be added to the nation's manpower roll this year if the war program is not to lag.

Bill's Sponsors Pleased

In a joint statement Senator Austin and Representative Wadsworth, gratified by Secretary Stimson's indorsement of their mobilization bill, predicted that passage of their measure would "enable government to cure the evils of unbalance, hoarding, piracy, absenteeism, inadequate training for management, labor turnover and such shortages as those in agriculture."

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, has had little to say since the House refused to appropriate funds which he said were essential to strengthen the United States Employment Service.

The War Manpower Commission, however, promulgated its first regulations governing extension of the 48-hour week to 32 labor-shortage areas, nullifying 40-hour week contracts and exempting establishments with fewer than eight employees.

Small U. S. Ship Lost In Storm Off West Coast

LOS ANGELES, March 1 (AP)—Loss of a medium-size U. S. merchant ship more than a month ago when it was driven by a storm onto precipitous Guadalupe Island, 310 miles south of here, was disclosed Feb. 28 with release of the survivors' story.

Robert Elliott, of Pasadena, Calif., and Donald Pickett, listed only as from Texas, were lost when a lifeboat capsized.

All others on the boat, 66, including a Navy gun crew, were rescued but one lifeboat with 17 aboard drifted at sea 10 days before found by a Coast Guard vessel.

High Court Renders Two Milk Rulings

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—In a decision of far-reaching importance affecting the purchase of supplies for the armed forces, the Supreme Court ruled today that a state may fix minimum prices for milk sold to the Federal Government for use at an Army camp on land belonging to the state.

In another decision, however, the Court ruled that a state cannot exercise this function on land under the exclusive control of the Federal Government.

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone delivered the first decision, a 4-3 division, upholding the attempt of Pennsylvania to fix minimum prices on sales to the Government. Associate Justices William O. Douglas, Hugo L. Black, and Robert H. Jackson dissented.

Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts delivered the second decision in which the Court divided 5-2 to hold that California could not take such action on milk sold to the Federal Government for the use of Moffett Field, which is owned by the Federal Government. Associate Justices Frank Murphy and Felix Frankfurter dissented. Associate Justice Wiley Rutledge did not participate in any decisions.

Congress May Act

The Court held, however, that "Congress may, if it find the national interest so requires, override the state milk law of Pennsylvania as respects purchases for the Army" and "if not inimical to the same interest subject its purchasing officers on Moffett Field to the restrictions of the milk law of California."

"Until it speaks," the Roberts opinion added, "we should enforce the limits of power imposed by the provisions of the fundamental law."

Mr. Justice Roberts said the Court's conclusions in the two cases "may seem contradictory, but in preserving the balance between national and state power seemingly inconsequential differences often require diverse results. . . .

"We are bound to respect the relevant constitutional provision with respect to the exclusive power of Congress over federal lands."

Constitutionality of California milk-control legislation, as applied to sales to Moffett Field, was challenged by the Pacific Coast Dairy, Inc., of Santa Clara County on the ground that the State had no regulatory authority over Federal territory.

Constitutionality of Pennsylvania milk-control legislation, as applied to Government sales, was challenged by Penn Dairies, Inc., of Lancaster, Pa., which entered into a contract on March 1, 1941, to supply a military camp at Indiantown Gap at a price lower than the minimum fixed by the State Milk Control Commission.

Other State Laws

In addition to California and Pennsylvania, the Justice Department said similar statutes were in effect in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia.

In another case, asserting that a Government prosecutor "may strike hard blows" but not "foul ones," the Court reversed the conviction of George Sylvester Viereck on a charge of failing to give the State Department full information concerning his alleged activities as a Nazi agent in this country.

Chief Justice Stone delivered the 5-2 decision. Mr. Justices Black and Douglas dissented and Mr. Justices Jackson and Rutledge did not participate.

Chief Justice Stone said that the prosecuting attorney, in his closing remarks to the jury, "indulged in an appeal wholly irrelevant to any facts or issues in the case, the purpose and effect of which could only have been to arouse passion and prejudice."

The Supreme Court also ruled that a company ordered by the Labor Relations Board to reinstate employees and give them back pay cannot deduct the amount received by the employees for state unemployment benefits while they were idle.

New York Gives Big Welcome To Mme. Chiang as City Guest

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—After spending 11 weeks here regaining her health in privacy, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek returned today as an official guest of New York City, prepared to put before thousands of outstanding citizens and her own transplanted countrymen the Chinese viewpoint she has been giving officials in Washington for the last 10 days.

Mme. Chiang left Washington last night after attending Foundry Methodist Church with Vice-President and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace and receiving a farewell kiss from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the station.

In this City, where two weeks ago she was going about unrecognized in the company of her amah, she was welcomed with all the fanfare that the nation's largest City can produce.

Met at the station by Mayor and Mrs. Fiorello H. La Guardia, she later was driven through crowd-lined streets to City Hall Plaza, where thousands of persons waited to catch a glimpse of the slight but masterful woman who has done much to keep her beleaguered nation in the battle against its powerful Japanese foe.

Huie Heads Welcome Group

Heading the reception committee with Mayor La Guardia was V. A. Huie, Commissioner of Public Works, whose mother was an American and whose father was Chinese.

Blending of the Chinese and American thought also was typified at the Methodist Church service which Mme. Chiang attended in Washington yesterday. Calling attention to the two flags placed so their tips touched, the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, also Chaplain of the Senate, remarked:

"When the banner of our brave comrade-in-arms touches ours, we are shamed by her sacrifice, inspired by her courage, humbled by her patience, and strengthened by her endurance."

Before leaving here Saturday for Wellesley, Mme. Chiang will address a gigantic mass meeting in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night, an all-Chinese gathering in mandarin at Carnegie Hall Wednesday afternoon, and be the guest of honor at an afternoon reception to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday by Tsunechi Yu, Chinese Consul General.

Tribute to Achievements

Lifting her thoughts above the material riches of New York, Mme. Chiang paid tribute to the City's gerat social-welfare achievements on the side of real progress.

"As I see the sgk-soaring buildings and have heard the Mayor telling me of your great transit system—as I see all the material riches of your city—one thought strikes me. It is this:

"Although I admit the material evidence of greatness of our City, I feel that here in this great City we have something which enriches the mind and spirit. The wonderful organization for education, public health and social welfare—these are real riches."

Her use of "our" in reference to the City referred to the fact that Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia had just made her an honorary citizen of New York.

Stor yof Great Wall

In thanks for American aid to China, Mme. Chiang resorted—as she did in the Senate—to a story. This one concerned three 2,000-year-old graves she had seen close beside the Great Wall of China. Two of the men, she said, had paid the supreme penalty for failing in the building of a dike. The third, succeeding, had declined honors and killed himself "because he disdained to benefit himself by the price others paid with their lives.

"American people," Mme. Chiang declared, "have the same high-mindedness which will not allow them to benefit by the price anyone else has paid for freedom." A thunderous applause greeted her. "Am I right?"

"If yo thought we were fighting only for China, China would be a conquered China," she added.

Mayor La Guardia won the applause of Mme. Chiang, sitting shivering beside him in a gray print gown, black broadtail coat, and a man's brown overcoat over her knees, with his statement that Mme. Chiang "doesn't want cantatas, she wants cannons" and that "Americans are determined to stand by China until Japan is so crushed and beaten she will give your country no trouble for centuries and centuries to come."

Bus Services Privately Run Brought to a Halt by ODT

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Privately-owned busses will be brought under the same prohibitions against nonessential service already in effect for vehicles operated in charter service by transportation companies, the Office of Defense Transportation announced today.

Effective March 5, the order abolishes all so-called "free" service, even when the bus is owned and operated by a private organization for the convenience of its own members or other restricted groups. The order prohibits such services by privately-owned busses as:

Special transportation to race tracks, golf clubs, beach clubs, riding academies, night clubs and road houses.

Exclusive service provided for attendants and guests by apartment buildings and hotels.

Special transportation for athletic teams, not only in school busses, but in vehicles owned by organizations, such as baseball clubs.

Special service to picnics, fairs or other amusement centers.

Special service, for use of the general public, to stores or shopping centers.

Special transportation for entertainment groups, such as orchestras on tour.

The order provides, however, that ODT may issue special permits for limited operation of some privately-owned busses to meet specific needs or exceptional circumstances.

For example, special permits may be issued, ODT said, for service in institution-owned vehicles to homes for the aged, sanitariums and hospitals where public transportation system are inadequate, and service for the exclusive use of the crippled and blind.

Joseph B. Eastman, ODT Director, estimated the ban on special service in private busses would release several thousand vehicles for the transportation of war workers.

Time on Bombers Reduced Heavily

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Congress learned Feb. 26 that industrial engineers have cut the production time on medium bombers from the 70,000 manhours it required to turn out the initial planes to 13,000 manhours.

Col. Lewis Sanders, chief of the re-employment division of the Selective Service, told the Senate Appropriations Committee in testimony made public today that industry had made remarkable strides in speeding up war production.

"The manufacturers in many plants have stated if they can get a steady flow of raw materials and of subassemblies to use their labor efficiently, they can jump their output 50 per cent without any more personnel or any more machinery," Colonel Sanders testified in the committee's investigation into the manpower problem.

Raymond A. Kent

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1 (AP)—Dr. Raymond Asa Kent, who passed on Feb. 26, was President of the University of Louisville. He went to Louisville from Northwestern University where from 1923 to 1929 he was Dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

Dr. Kent has been active in governmental educational work, among other activities serving as a curriculum policy consultant in connection with the Navy's college recruiting program. He studied at Cornell, received a Ph. D. degree from Columbia and LL. D. degrees from Bucknell, Cornell, and the University of Maryland.

Before going to Northwestern he served in Minnesota and Kansas school systems.

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Gain by Allies Eases Spanish Threat

Continued from Page 1

eral Franco has his ideological connections with Berlin and also heavy debts incurred in the days when Berlin alone saved him from defeat.

But he has see nwhat happened to Mussolini's premature ardor for the Axis cause and there is a hope, as distinct from an expectation, that General Franco will profit from observation of Mussolini's mistakes.

Meanwhile, American policy toward Spain is based on the principle cited by the Soviet when they were signing their pact with Germany in 1939, that the art of diplomacy is not to increase your country's enemies, but to decrease them.

It would not be strictly accurate to call it "appeasement," although the recent speech Ambassador Hayes made in Barcelona might have looked very much like that currently unpopular attitude.

Shipments of Food

Regular shipments of food have gone into Spain from the United States. Spanish tankers have been permitted to carry gasoline and petroleum lubricants to Spain from the Caribbean, principally from Venezuela and Dutch Guiana. Behind this has been a double purpose.

The first was based on the assumption that to allow starvation to reach the point where it would produce chaos in Spain would be of more aid to Hitler than it would be to the United Nations. Shipments were then planned to provide Spain with an absolute minimum necessary to prevent a breakdown both of food stocks and of distribution.

The second purpose was to deny vital raw materials to Germany. Spain is a producer of essential war materials, such as lead, mercury, and particularly wolfram, which is tungsten ore.

Spain and Portugal are the only European sources of tungsten for Hitler. He may get a little from Japan by blockade runner. But if he could be cut out of the Spanish tungsten market it would deprive him almost entirely of tungsten.

Use Denied to Germany

Therefore, Britaon and the United States have considered it desirable to buy up every possible ounce of essential war materials available in Spain and Portugal, both to obtain them for Allied use and to deny them to Germany.

But to obtain such materials something more than dollars or even gold is necessary. Spain is hungry and a hungry country has little use for paper dollars or even gold. To get Spanish tungsten and lead and mercury and cork it has been necessary to send food and gasoline over in return.

What is allowed to go to Spain is carefully weighed against the advantage Hitler would derive from the mercury, lead, and tungsten. All Allied trade with Spain is carefully controlled by the Ministry of Economic Warfare in London and the Board of Economic Warfare in Washington. What food and oils go to Spain are sent with a careful view to the net advantage of the Allied war cause.

What effect this has on the political attitude of the Spanish Government to the Allied cause is of course uncertain. Madrid knows it is done for realistic reasons, not from affection for the Franco regime.

Possible Shift in Course

Probably the most controversial aspect of Allied-Spanish relations is whether the Spanish Government is actually flagging in its loyalty to Hitler, or is merely appearing to do so because it is momentarily expedient. Whatever the basic fact, Madrid has seemed to be shifting its course.

When Señor Serrano Suñer was foreign Minister it was becoming increasingly difficult for any American to enter Spain, whether in private or diplomatic capacity. America was gradually being deprived of its "eyes and ears." Since the Dismissal of General Franco's brother-in-law that has changed. American representation of every sort has increased, with the result that it is now possible to maintain a close watch on what happens to all American supplies released to Spain.

The location of the Spanish Army has caused consilerable apprehension and has been the subject of a vast deal of rumor. The facts are not publicly available, Army has caused considerable apprehension and has been the subject of a vast deal of rumor. Be well informed state that there has been only a negligible shift since the concentration in southern Spain at a very early stage of the war.

At the time when France had collapsed and it looked to most of Europe like a quick and certain German victory, the Spanish Falangistas began shouting for Gibraltar, and Franco moved his army into the area from which it could strike at Gibraltar.

Little Change in Morocco

The concentration in southern Spain was of course an expression of alignment with Germany. It has continued. There has been no known movement of forces to the Pryeness to guard against any German movement into Spain. On the other hand it is stated that there has been no net increase in the size of forces in Spanish Morocco since the Anglo-American landings in Africa, although there has been some shifting of units in and out which had the effect of building-up the quality of the troops in Morocco.

There have been recent reports of noteworthy shifts in the political picture inside Spain itself during recent months. The most significant is the alleged decline in influence of the Falange, which is the leading pro-German, Fascist element of Spain. Falange influence is supposed to be passing into the hands of the Army and of the more traditionalist elements including the Carlistas who represent clerical and aristocratic conservatism.

Is that bona fide, or only Spanish "appeasement" of Britain and the United States? One does not and cannot know. The basic fact is that Spain represents a potential highway for Hitler to the Allied supply line in Africa. When he wants to use that highway he will cross the Pyranees. The question then is whether he will find Spain fighting with him, or just watching from the sidelines, or resisting?

Meanwhile Ambassador Hayes makes speeches telling the Spaniards how much America is doing for them. Such speeches are intended for Spanish consumption. They have a bad effect in America where people who get 3 gallons of gasoline a week find it difficult to understand why Spaniards should get any. Perhaps they will help keep the Spaniards out of Hitler's war. But the best guess at the moment is that Ambassador Hayes has received suggestions from Washington to make his statements for Spanish consumption "off the record" in the future.

Generalissimo Grants Provisional Release

By the Associated Press

London, March 1

Reuters on Feb. 27 reported an Algiers Radio broadcast saying that Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain had provisionally released several thousand political prisoners.

Monarchists Pleased

MADRID, March 1 (AP)—Spanish Monarchists were elated today at the official recognition by Generalissimo Francisco Franco of the second anniversary of the passing of King Alfonso XIII.

The national colors with black strips of mourning hung from thousands of balconies in Spain yesterday and today for the formal funeral mass at El Escorial Monastery in honor of the monarch who passed on in exile. The elaborate ceremony today gave evidence, as General Franco always has maintained, that the door is open to a return of the Spanish monarchy.

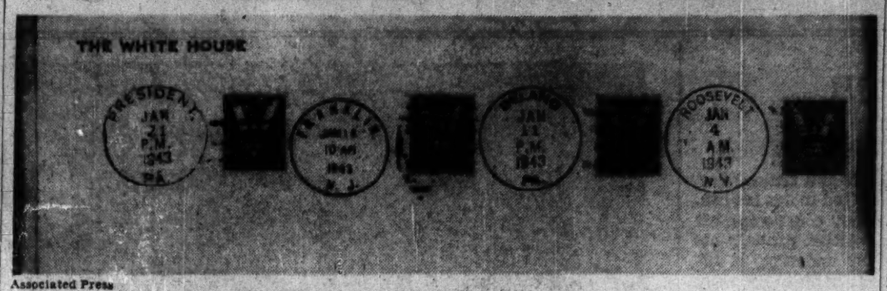
Invitations for today's ceremony went to the entire diplomatic corps, the grandees of Spain, members of the Government and leading members of the aristocracy.

Agent Indicted

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP) — Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today that a Federal Grand Jury had returned an indictment charging John Eoghan Kelly of New York and San Francisco with failure to register as a paid representative of the Spanish Government in violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The indictment said Mr. Kelly had acted for two years as paid agent and employee of the Spanish Library of Information in New York, which Mr. Biddle said is subsidized directly by the Government of Spain and is a branch of the National Press Bureau of the Spanish Department of Interior.

President Has His Name 'Canceled'



Associated Press

Roosevelt Gives Friends Novel Memento

Members of the "Cuff Link Club," old friends who celebrate President Roosevelt's birthdays with him, this year received a novel memento—a large envelope bearing four stamps which had been canceled at the post offices President, Pa.; Franklin, N. J.; Delano, Pa., and Roosevelt, N. Y.

President Makes Unique Gift To 'Cuff Link Club' Members

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Members of the "Cuff Link Club," a small group of long-standing friends who celebrate President Roosevelt's birthdays with him at the White House, missed the event this year because the Chief Executive did not return from Casablanca until Jan. 31, a day after his 61st anniversary.

But the President and Mrs. Roosevelt did not forget their co-celebrators. Along with regrets because the party had to be canceled, members have received by mail a novel memento which would have been presented in person had the party been held.

It consists of a large white envelope addressed to each member and encased in glass with black frame. It bears the President's autograph and four three-cent stamps besides as many cancellation marks showing that the envelope passed through the following post offices:

President (Pa.) Jan. 1, Franklin (N. J.) Jan. 16, Delano (Pa.) Jan. 11 and Roosevelt (N. Y.) Jan. 4.

The Postal Guide lists only one town named President but there are 29 Franklins, 4 Delanos, and 9 Roosevelts. The Delano in Pennsylvania was named after the President's grandfather, Warren Delano, who owned a coal mine in that vicinity.

The "Cuff Ling Club" derived its name from gifts given by the President to the group of friends.

Rommel Gets Wider Lane For Retreat in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

Allied navies and air forces have to watch out for the increasing probability of an Axis Dunkirk as the main battle zone moves north.

In past weeks Axis operations—carried out skillfully and on basis of sound meteorological forecasts—had the stamp of Marshal Rommel on them. And this was hardly surprising since, although it has been reported that he was wounded and flown back to Germany, a letter found in a captured tank mentioned that in the last few days the Marshal had twice inspected certain formations of the present Tunisian war front.

While elements of Marshal Rommel's 21st Panzer Division had been evacuated from Tripolitania, the Afrika Korps in the general retirement was combining with the 10th and 15th Panzer Divisions, already in Tunisia, to force the Allies back.

At the same time, however, the British Eighth Army was slowly but steadily making its way toward the Mareth Line. This is the first obstacle to be overcome in General Montgomery's northward drive. How effective Marshal Rommel can make these defenses it is impossible to say.

Area of Salt Marshes

The general anticipation is that Marshal Rommel will be very hard to force back north of Gabès where a narrow neck of land only 14 miles wide divides the great salt lakes.

These are not such difficult obstacles in fact as they appear on the maps. At this time of year, however, it is regarded as impossible to get heavy armored vehicles across them. At their worst in winter these "Schotts" are salt lakes some three feet deep in parts and when they dry up the flats are covered by a salt deposit of four to 12 inches in depth.

Right now the marshes are a compromise between these conditions. Transport difficulties become more difficult the further one proceeds north to the sector of Medjez el Bab at the center, where the effects of snow and rain continue to immobilize armored vehicles.

The gain to the Allies from the past week's heavy fighting is that the Americans involved have had some useful experience. Mistakes were made but after regrouping the Americans hit back hard.

Axis operations the past week emphasized that the attempt to deny northeast Tunisia to the Allies as long as possible promises to be of an offensive character, wherever and whenever the occasion affords.

The outcome isn't in doubt—total elimination of Axis forces in North Africa and the freeing of southern Mediterranean shores—but a long and arduous job is seen in prospect as the terrain favors defense. Moreover, Marshal Rommel's shortening supply lines contrast with General Montgomery's lengthening ones.

Of about 100 tanks the Axis threw into action the past week a few were the new Mark Six "Tigers," weighing 62 tons. This is a tank suitable for long-range fighting as in the desert, when the foe can be kept at a distance. For infighting such as is progressively going to be the order of the day in Tunisia it has limitations.

United States Losing Ground On the Inflation Front

Continued from Page 1

000, opening another big hole for inflationary increases.

Pressure on Brown

6. Finally, there is renewed pressure on OPA Administrator Prentiss Brown to relax price ceilings on individual pegged goods. Groups that helped get rid of "tough" Leon Henderson feel that Mr. Brown should be more lenient. Mr. Brown says he won't be; but the pressure is hard, and with controls cracking elsewhere, the pent-up flood of surplus spending power is raging for a chance to rush out.

That's the way the situation stands now. It has been quite a long time since Pearl Harbor, but not much has been done to halt inflation. Britain and Canada are collecting half what they spend in taxes, but the United States, even now, hasn't worked out an adequate tax program. Even when collections come in March 15 from the new tax law, the United States will be collecting only about one third what it spends, instead of the two thirds Mr. Morgenthau once promised.

Congressmenfi as a rule, don't seem very much bothered by the situation, though perfunctory speeches are frequent. So, in general, it may be said that while the $50-a-month boys are winning back lost ground, with their lives, in Tunisia, the folks back home are losing ground in the inflation struggle.

Church Workers in Manila Enjoying Full Liberty

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists here was advised by the State Department that all persons who were engaged in religious activities in Manila and vicinity are no longer interned and have entire liberty of movement.

The State Department told the Church it had received a letter from Clinton Lee of the Adventist Mission at Manila through the American Legation at Bern, Switzerland. Besides stating that the persons engaged in religious activities had liberty of movement, the letters reported "food supply sufficient and health of Americans satisfactory."

The Adventist Church had 57 religious workers in the Philippines at the war's outbreak.

Mine Rescue Crews Install Air Blower

BEARCREEK, Mont., March 1 (AP)—Rescue workers labored today to reach 69 miners trapped in the Smith coal mine since Saturday forenoon.

Thirty-six hours after an explosion ripped through the mine the rescue crews completed installation of an emergency blower to drive fresh air deeper into the workings where the miners may have sought escape from gases. The blast killed five men. Gov. Sam Ford on his arrival immediately offered State assistance wherever needed.

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

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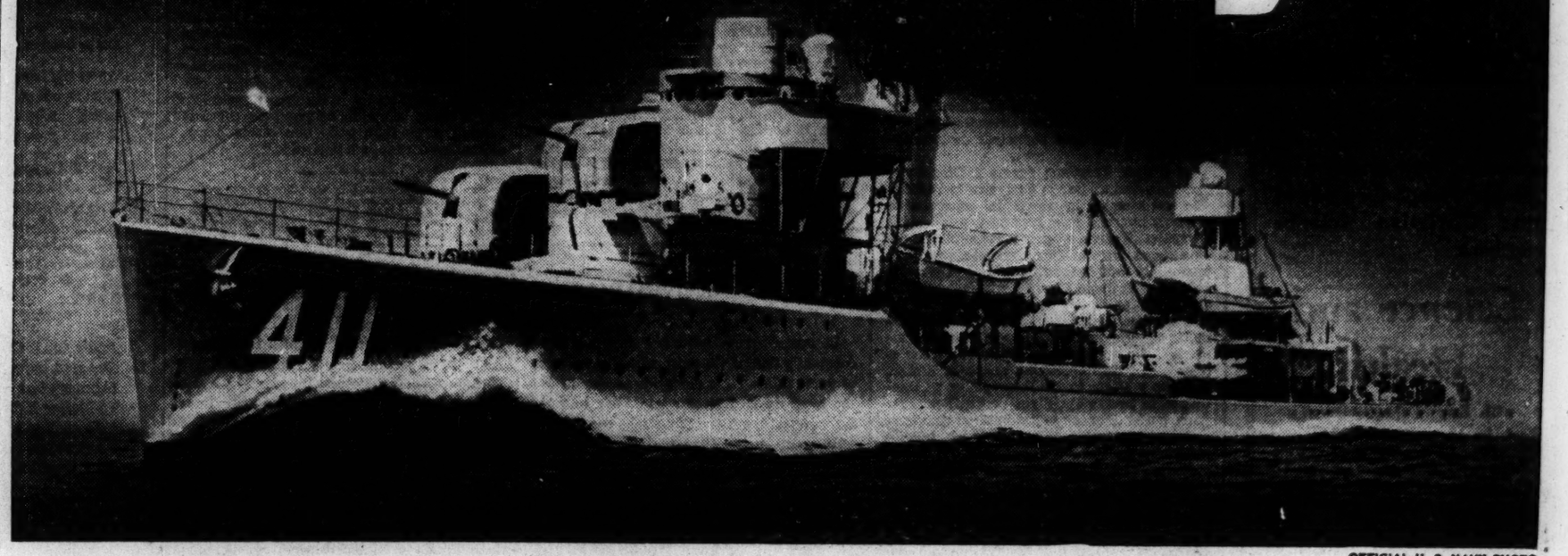
FROM ONE SHIPYARD ALONE:

5 Destroyers launched in February



OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTO

Four Destroyers were launched yesterday by Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., a United States Steel subsidiary, at Kearny, N. J. Total: five such ships in February. (First yard, by the way, to win the combined Army and Navy "E," which award has been renewed for "continued splendid achievement in outstanding production.")

Transports and C-2 Cargo Ships are also being built by this same speedy yard. (First yard to receive the Maritime Commission's "M" pennant for construction of C-2 vessels.)

Escort Vessels to fight the submarines and scores of infantry landing barges are going to sea from another Federal yard. This new yard, now fully equipped, was built since Pearl Harbor.

Ocean-going Tank Carriers, huge floating garages for tanks, are under construction at still another brand-new yard, operated by American Bridge Company.

And every day more fighting steel flows from United States Steel plants alone than from all the plants of Germany, Italy and Japan combined.

UNITED STATES STEEL

OPERATING COMPANIES:

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY and CYCLONE FENCE DIVISION
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FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK CO.
H. C. FRICK COKE COMPANY
MICHIGAN LIMESTONE AND CHEMICAL CO.
NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY
OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY
OLIVER IRON MINING COMPANY
PITTSBURGH LIMESTONE CORPORATION
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD CO.
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U. S. COAL & COKE COMPANY
UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY
UNITED STATES STEEL SUPPLY COMPANY
UNIVERSAL ATLAS CEMENT COMPANY
VIRGINIA BRIDGE COMPANY

The Home Forum

A Satisfactory Religion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE if asked the question, "Do you want to be successful?" would promptly answer, "Yes." Deep in the human heart is an inborn desire for success. The athlete, the scholar, the businessman, the mother, down to the smallest child, each desires success in his enterprise, and whether he knows it or not, this desire is prayer. The human mind often perverts such desire into selfish ambition, but fundamentally the desire for good finds its inception in good, hence, in God.

Automatically there follows a second question, "What is success?" Spasmodic achievement along a given line accompanied by dismal failure along others can scarcely be called success. Success, to be genuine, must partake of the nature of God. It must be unfluctuating, enduring, reliable, unselfish, noble, founded on divine Principle. Where can success be found? Obviously, since it must partake of the nature of God, in an understanding of God.

* * *

Christian Science reveals God as divine Principle, thereby lifting the achievement of good out of the realm of speculative human endeavor into that of certain fulfillment. It shows this Principle to be divine Love, infinite Life, absolute Truth, the all-knowing Mind. Thus God is recognized as the one Spirit or Soul, of whom man is the expression. Principle, according to Webster, means "source, origin, ultimate . . . cause." Since cause is impossible without effect, divine Principle comprises both cause and effect. Principle is unfluctuating, invariable, reliable, sure, perfect in its expression, undeviating in its operation, the essence of law, the substance of Science.

Mary Baker Eddy, the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 127): **"If God, the All-in-all, be the creator of the spiritual universe, including man, then everything entitled to a classification as truth, or Science, must be comprised in a knowledge or understanding of God, for there can be nothing beyond illimitable divinity."** Such being the case, the knowledge or understanding of God—true religion—is vital and essential.

* * *

Religion, then, is not a ritualistic worship of an unknown God, but the scientific understanding and daily demonstration of the divine Principle which is Life.

Erring human belief, holding a finite, personal concept of man, and prone, as it is, to separate everything into parts, calls one part a man's religion, another his health, another his business, another his home, whereas, in reality, life is one continuous proof of God. It is a truism that one's understanding of God molds his life. It forms one's character, constitutes his standard, uplifts his outlook, controls his actions, determines his capacity, is his protection, reflects itself in his expression, and endows him with divine power.

Our great Master and Way-shower, Christ Jesus, proved this. As we reverently ponder the Gospels and weigh his stupendous life record, we conclude that he was the most successful man who ever trod the earth. His life experience was one marvelous accomplishment, without a single record of failure, frustration, or defeat. He reformed the sinner, healed the sick, stilled the storm, confuted the learning of the Pharisees, fed the multitudes, produced the tax-money, faced human hatred, and vanquished death with the sublime courage and conviction of his oneness with God. Humanity has lost much of the practical import of his sacred example by regarding it as a special dispensation of a personal God, rather than the natural operation of divine law. Yet Jesus said (John 14:6), **"I am the way;"** and (14:12), **"He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."**

* * *

Christian Science reiterates the Greek proverb, "Know thyself." It shows that one must begin with God, infinite good, to understand man, rather than with a mortal concept of man to speculate about God. It refutes the belief that God sends both good and evil, and that man, who the Scriptures say is made in God's likeness, is a mortal, a finite human person, limited and fettered on every hand. Man is not the victim of sin, disease, and human weakness, who must through great tribulation "enter the kingdom." He is now God's full manifestation of Himself, and his capacity for good is Mind's infinite unfolding of its own divinity. This revelation of man's true status enables one to overcome in himself that which is ungodlike and to rise to the demonstration of true manhood. It enables us to continue this process, as the Apostle Paul puts it (Ephesians 4:13), **"Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."**

The understanding of God, true religion, constitutes the basis of lasting peace. The brotherhood of man exists in the oneness of God. Thus on page 340 of Science and Health we read: **"One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

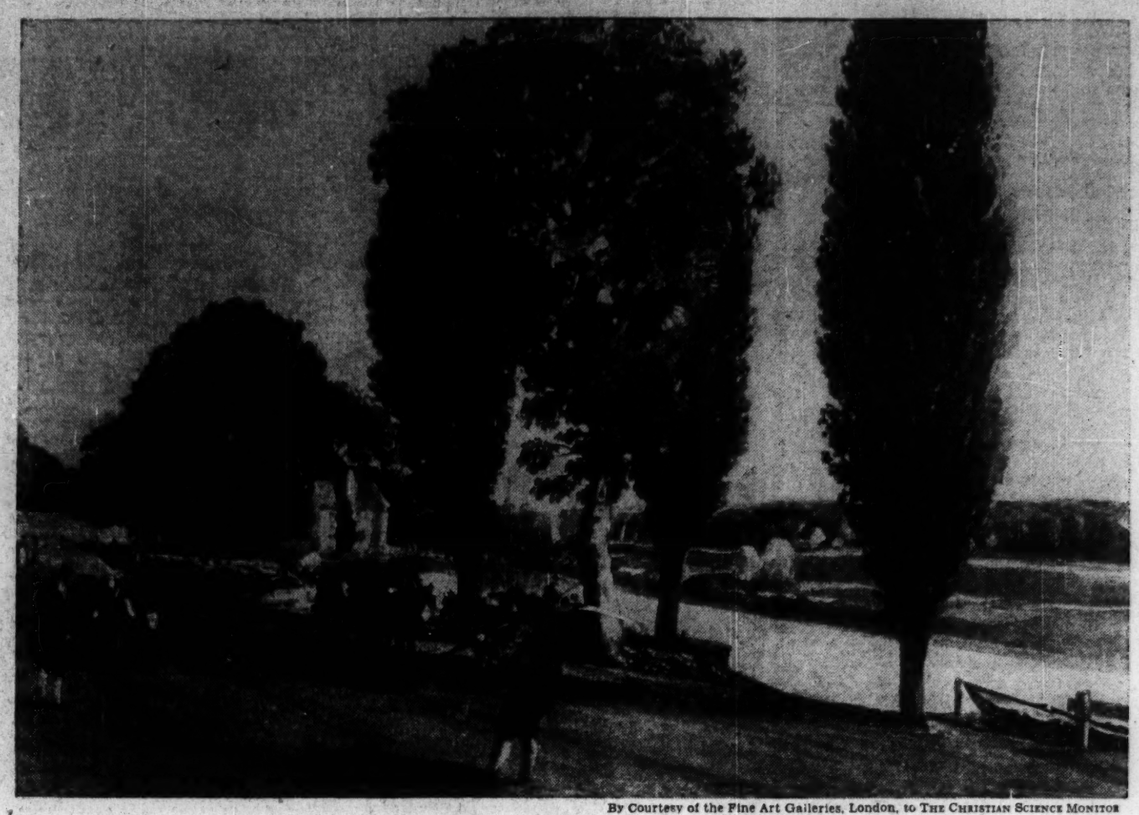
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

¶ The freedom which is thus appearing is better than that which is commonly hoped for. It is freedom from disease, injury, fear, loneliness, lack, aggression, oppression—from evil in every form. And countless thousands are proving step by step that it is available now.

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $6; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

A catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.



By Courtesy of the Fine Art Galleries, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"VIEW AT THORPE": *A Painting by John Crome, R. A.*

JOHN CROME—"Old" Crome as he is often called to distinguish him from his son, who also was an English painter and his father's assistant—was born at Norwich in 1760. His father was a weaver, and the boy, while still a child, contributed to the family exchequer by running errands for a doctor in the town. Tiring of this, and having a natural bent toward art, he became apprenticed to a house and sign painter.

In his leisure, Crome made sketches from nature, which he sold for a few shillings. Later, through the influence of Mr. Thomas Harvey of Catton, who proved a good friend to him, Crome was introduced to a family to whose young daughters he gave drawing lessons. Later he became drawing-master at Norwich Grammar School, and in this way supplemented the small income he was able to make by his art. Mr. Harvey was an art lover and possessed a collection of pictures which comprised English painters such as Gainsborough and Richard Wilson and also some of the Dutch masters including Hobbema, who became Crome's chief source of inspiration. Crome must have passed many happy and fruitful hours studying the collection of the hospitable Mr. Harvey. Later he became acquainted with Sir William Beechey and thus, on his visits to London, was able to further his studies in the studio of this influential portrait painter who had the patronage of King George III.

Throughout his life, Crome traveled little and was seldom absent from his native East Anglia. Like his great contemporary Constable, Crome was wholly concerned with truth to nature in his painting, and he too walked "in the fields with a humble mind."

In 1805 (with other East Anglian painters of whom John Sell Cotman was one of the most famous) Crome was instrumental in forming the Norwich School of Artists, of which he became president.

Crome's "View at Thorpe," a riverside suburb of Norwich, done in his maturity, breathes the beauty and serenity of the Norfolk countryside—the flat landscape and quietly flowing river with the whispering poplars so characteristic of the landscape.

Besides being a painter, Crome was also a distinguished etcher, and his studies of trees, especially the oak, are said to be unsurpassed in their truth to nature.

UNA RELIGION SATISFACTORIA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

SI SE LE HICIESE a cada uno la pregunta: ¿Quiere Ud. tener buen éxito?, muy pronto vendría la respuesta: "Sí." En lo profundo del corazón humano es innato el deseo del buen éxito. El atleta, el hombre de letras, el de negocios, la madre y hasta el niño más pequeño, cada uno desea triunfar en su empresa, y, sépalo o no, su deseo es una oración. A menudo la mente humana hace degenerar tal deseo en una ambición egoista, pero fundamentalmente el deseo del bien tiene su principio en el bien y por tanto en Dios.

Automáticamente viene una segunda pregunta: ¿Qué es el buen éxito? El poder llevar a cabo algunas cosas en ciertas ocasiones y obtener un triste fracaso en otras, difícilmente puede llamarse buen éxito. El buen éxito, para que sea genuino, debe participar de la naturaleza de Dios. No debe ser fluctuante, sino permanente, seguro, desinteresado, noble, fundado en el Principio divino. ¿Dónde puede encontrarse el buen éxito? Seguramente que en un entendimiento de Dios, puesto que debe participar de la naturaleza de Dios.

La Ciencia Cristiana revela a Dios como Principio divino, por lo cual saca la realización del bien de la esfera del especulativo esfuerzo humano y la levanta a una segura ejecución. Enseña que este Principio es divino Amor, infinita Vida, Verdad absoluta, la Mente que todo lo sabe. Así Dios es reconocido como el único Espíritu, o Alma, del cual el hombre es la expresión. "Principio", según el diccionario de Webster del idioma inglés significa: "fuente, origen, la causa primaria". No pudiendo existir la causa sin el efecto, el Principio divino abarca a ambos, la causa y el efecto. El Principio no es fluctuante, es invariable, digno de confianza, seguro, perfecto en su expresión, sin desviarse en su operación, la esencia de la ley, la substancia de la Ciencia.

Mary Baker Eddy, la amada Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha escrito en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), pág. 127: "Si Dios, el Todo-en-todo, es el creador del universo espiritual, que incluye al hombre, entonces todo lo que tiene derecho a ser clasificado como verdad, o Ciencia, debe estar comprendido en un conocimiento o entendimiento de Dios, pués no puede haber nada más allá de la divinidad ilimitable." Siendo esto así, el conocimiento o entendimiento de Dios—la verdadera religión—es vital y esencial.

La religión, entonces, no es una adoración ritualista de un Dios desconocido, sino el entendimiento científico y la demostración diaria del Principio divino que es Vida.

La errónea creencia humana que sostiene un concepto finito y personal del hombre y que se inclina a separarlo todo en partes, llama a una parte la religión del hombre, a otra su salud, a otra su negocio, a otra su hogar, cuando en realidad la vida es una prueba continua de Dios. Es una verdad bien demostrada que el entendimiento que uno tiene de Dios modela su vida. Esto forma el carácter de uno, constituye su norma de vida, levanta su perspectiva, domina sus acciones, determina su capacidad, es su protección, se refleja en su expresión y le da a uno poder divino.

Nuestro gran Maestro e Indicador del camino, Cristo Jesús, probó esto. Cuando reverentemente meditamos acerca de los Evangelios y consideramos la estupenda historia de su vida, llegamos a la conclusión de que él fué el hombre más victorioso que jamás pisara la tierra. La experiencia de su vida fué un acontecimiento maravilloso sin un solo registro de fracaso, contratiempo o derrota. Reformó al pecador, curó al enfermo, calmó la tormenta, confundió la sabiduría de los Fariseos, alimentó a la multitud, produjo el dinero del impuesto, afrontó el odio humano y venció la muerte con su valor sublime y la convicción de su unión con Dios. La humanidad ha perdido mucho de la importancia práctica de su ejemplo sagrado al considerar esto como un don especial de un Dios personal más bien que la operación natural de la ley divina. Sin embargo Jesús dijo (Juan 14:6): "Yo soy el camino"; y (14:12): "El que creyere en mí, las obras que yo hago, él las hará también".

La Ciencia Cristiana reitera el proverbio griego, "Conócete a tí mismo" y enseña que uno debe principiar con Dios, el bien infinito, para entender al hombre, más bien que con un concepto mortal del hombre para especular acerca de Dios. La Ciencia Cristiana refuta la creencia de que Dios envía tanto el bien como el mal y que el hombre a quien las Escrituras revelan como hecho a la semejanza de Dios, sea un mortal, una persona humana y finita, limitada y trabada en todos lados. El hombre no es la víctima del pecado, ni de la enfermedad, ni de la debilidad humana, ni tiene que pasar por gran tribulación para "entrar en el reino". Es ahora mismo la completa manifestación de Dios, y su capacidad para expresar el bien significa la Mente eternamente desenvolviendo su propia divinidad. Esta revelación del verdadero estado del hombre le capacita a uno para vencer en sí mismo todo aquello que no sea semejante a la naturaleza de Dios y elevarse a la demostración de la verdadera naturaleza del hombre. Le capacita a uno para continuar este proceso como el apóstol Pablo dice (Efesios 4:13): "Hasta que todos lleguemos a la unidad de la fe y del conocimiento del Hijo de Dios, al estado del hombre perfecto, a la medida de la estatura de la plenitud de Cristo."

El entendimiento de Dios, religión verdadera, constituye la base de una paz duradera. La hermandad del hombre existe en la unión con Dios. Así en la página 340 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH leemos: "Un Dios infinito, el bien, unifica a los hombres y las naciones; constituye la hermandad del hombre; pone fin a las guerras; cumple con la Escritura: 'Amarás a tu prójimo como a ti mismo'; aniquila la idolatría pagana y cristiana—todo cuanto hay de malo en los códigos sociales, civiles, criminales, políticos y religiosos; iguala los sexos; anula la maldición que pesa sobre el hombre y no deja nada que pueda pecar, sufrir, ser castigado o destruído."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Discovering Contrasts in Mallorca

IN OUR RAMBLES around Palma we were constantly finding the most primitive methods of doing things right alongside mechanism of the most up-to-date character. For instance we watched them one day at the race-course putting up an addition to the grand-stand. Every time they had to transport a load of cement six men would carry small supplies in six small baskets. Not a wheelbarrow anywhere. On the other hand, when they wished to lay the dust on the track at this same race-course they used a fine Hispano-Suiza watering-cart, a more resplendent shining machine than I ever saw in America used for such a purpose. . . .

One day in Palma a friend said to me: "Have you ever seen a rope-walk?" I thought he was trying to resuscitate an ancient form of juvenile wit. . . . It turned out that he was serious and that there is such a thing in Palma as a rope-walk, which I understand does not exist in many parts of the world to-day. So later we went down to the sea front, past the Cathedral, and sure enough we saw this astonishing industry going ahead full blast.

The "walk" is an open space of land about 150 yards long and 50 wide. We saw a man with a bunch of coarse fibrous grass bound around his waist attach a small quantity of it to the centre of a revolving wheel. He then proceeded to walk away from it slowly and gently so as not to snap the fiber. A small boy turned the wheel as the man backed away and by some legerdemain that I couldn't fathom, twine issued forth from the man's hand exactly as a web flows from a spider. Later he took several strands of twine, backed away again for fifty or sixty yards, spun them all together with the aid of the boy turning the wheel, and behold a rope came into being; and a very good quality rope too. I saw this trick done over and over again but I was no nearer being able to explain it at the end of an hour than I was at the beginning. There must have been ten of these "walks" in operation all at once and the output was considerable. . . .

That same day we visited No. 6 Calle de Morey, where the House of Guasp, the oldest publishers in the world, are still in business. As if that were not enough distinction, there is also at No. 6 the oldest press in the world that is in actual operation and only three years younger than the oldest known printing machine of any kind active or passive. The Guasps have been printers since 1579 and from that day to this the firm has been headed by a member of the founder's family.

When Gabriel Guasp started in business Spain was at the peak of her power. The Invincible Armada that was to humble England hadn't even been conceived. The first newspaper Mallorca ever saw was the product of the old Guasp press. . . .

Not far from the House of Guasp, tucked away in a little side street, are the remains of the Moorish Baths which 700 years ago must have been a beautiful building. Nothing is left now but the skeleton, but even that is a glorious ruin. The baths were what we now call Turkish and must have been used by an exclusive, small set of aristocrats. They could never have held more than six or eight at a time. You see where the tubs must have lain, where the heating apparatus stood, the divans, the lamps, and the furniture. All are gone centuries ago but there still remain the slender columns, the lovely vaulted ceiling, the rotunda, all the acme of perfection. Even the little garden attached to the baths with its palms, jasmines, oranges, and lemons is a gem. The Moors who held Mallorca for so long must have had a keen sense of beauty.
—From "What Price Mallorca," by PERCY WAXMAN. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Etching

Gold on gray, the winter moon
Floats to fullness
Above the marshland.
Black are the bushes.
But fresh snow—
Or is it white-cloud fallen?
Brims the hollows
With muted brightness.

C. E. C.

Music Without Nightingales

"SO NIGHTINGALES hardly ever visit Wales." The ornithologist paused. We dutifully professed surprise. Experts, we were told, can explain why these songsters are so rarely heard in Scotland and Ireland; they winter in Africa and, having crossed Europe plus the English Channel, decide that enough is enough. Human beings who cross only the Channel often come to somewhat the same conclusion. So the nightingales settle down chiefly in the southern parts of England. Ireland lies far across another sea; Scotland, too, is distant. But Wales—

Are experts always quite honest? Are they never swayed by their emotions? Would ornithologists ever suggest a solution to such a problem as this, if their suggestion might reflect unfavorably on the birds they love? My guess is that they would not. They like to think the nightingales' aversion to Wales is due to the Welsh cuisine; that the prima donnas cannot find desirable insects in Wales—this is the experts' guess. Never could they bring themselves—the experts, that is, though the nightingales would doubtless join their conspiracy of silence—to admit there could be another reason.

* * *

What I am about to say is not going to increase my popularity among nightingales or experts, but I shall say it nonetheless: it is sheer envy of Welsh singing that keeps the birds away. Not all birds, of course. Songsters that know their place and respect their betters are comfortable in Wales. But nightingales, whose supremacy in song is supposed to be beyond challenge, cannot afford to visit those hills and valleys that ring with harmonies as untutored and as marvelous as all natural music must ever be. Only birds and Welshmen do not have to learn to sing.

Wales is a democracy of music in which all men legislate their nation's songs. I have heard a band of Welsh miners make their audiences laugh and cry with jolly and tender tunes of the people, then move on to the classics, performing them with dignity and understanding; and at last build mountains with their voices, hurl the elements against the cliffs, invoke wild winds, then tame them and coax the sunshine out again. The storm in William Tell, or in Beethoven's Sixth, has never thrilled me as did that mountain scene composed mostly by common consent of the men who sang it.

* * *

The lark builds his nest on the ground and flies higher than any bird, they say, to find his song. The Welsh miner goes lower than the lark for his living, but to what heights for his song! For that matter, half the time a Welshman talks, he makes music. He reasons in rhythm, persuades with a cadence. How much of his oratory is common sense and how much is just lovely sound, what hearer can say? Manipulation of sound is instinctive to the race. No Welshman, of however little schooling, but knows something of the mystery that birds and brooks and poets share; no Welshman, however educated, quite loses his native faith in the power of a mere inflection.

War has come to Wales. And that means a blackout where lights once beckoned singers to a growing circle. It means that a man goes underground for something more than a day's pay, and sticks at his job when the song seems all gone out of him. He adds the night's duty at civilian defense tasks. Tonight it's drill with the Home Guard. Tuesday night it will be a meeting with the production committee—more coal for the war through voluntary effort. Wednesday night it's trade union discussion. Yet somewhere in his week is a time to sing.

To see the gray stone walls of his little house, grimed with coal dust, to visit his village, hanging on a mountainside, with its Welfare Hall and maybe a couple of churches and a school, and the Valley pits always waiting to swallow him up in the morning and the slag pile always towering over him in the evening, is to wonder what he works for, or fights for, or sings for. But once you hear him sing, you have all your answers.

* * *

So most nightingales keep away from Wales! I wonder if Wales ever noticed their absence, or ever envied countries whose nights were starred with their singing. I doubt it. But Wales would honor the nightingales if they visited that land of song. For a rumor of a single stray nightingale has been enough to rouse Welshmen from their beds at midnight to seek the wood or meadow where the song could best be heard. In Wales there could never be an episode like that in the Hans Andersen story of the Chinese court and the nightingale. Rather, if nightingales were less fearful of competition, there might be an Eisteddfod with prizes for all good singers, nightingales or men.

CARLYLE MORGAN

Candles

May the morrow never dawn
When no one anywhere at all
Makes candles!
So many wondrous things
Have been done by candlelight.

When the inspired translator wrote:
"The Spirit of Man
Is the candle of the Lord,"
It was by candle he wrote.

And Shakespeare's folio
Was soft with candlelight
When he observed
(Indubitably borrowing from the Bible):
"How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

And many a Christian eye
Has read by candlelight
Latimer's last, prophetic words
To Master Ridley:
"We shall this day
Light such a candle in England
As I trust shall never be put out."

A. E. JOHNSON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

A TRUE WATCH

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Intimate Message: Washington

First Step in Preparation for Peace ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

President Roosevelt let only the tail out of the bag last week when he disclosed that the United States is sponsoring an Allied conference to deal with postwar food problems. It remained for Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, to bring the cat into full view on the week end and it proves to be no mere magician's pet.

The news which came in such intriguing instalments is that a substantial inclusive, functioning organization of the United Nations is in the making. This isn't "globaloney" or starry-eyed isolationism. This is a practical, modest, useful, carefully planned first step to prepare for the peace. It is the most significant diplomatic development since the Atlantic Charter. It isn't sensational, but it isn't trivial. It holds within itself the seeds of further progress.

Mr. Welles's address at Toronto University was more than a graceful speech. It was more than a significant speech. It was an announcement of governmental policy of the highest importance. Mr. Welles didn't just add a few more well-chosen words to the discussion. He didn't talk of objectives only. He added decision. He talked of methods.

The American Government, Mr. Welles disclosed, has decided to initiate immediately United Nations conferences on common aims and "intends at once" to undertake discussions with all the Allies to prepare the way for these conferences.

Freedom From Want

The first step which the United States proposes is that the United Nations set up promptly the machinery necessary to cope with the whole range of postwar economic conditions and for the specific purpose "of assembling and studying all international aspects of problems under the general heading of freedom from want."

The Undersecretary of State, who is professionally careful in his choice of words, was not speaking individually; he was speaking for the Administration.

"My Government believes," he said, "that the initiation of such studies is long overdue. If we do not make a start now, there is danger that we shall be brought together to make the peace with as many plans as there are governments."

In effect, the American Government's immediate proposal is that a United Nations economic council be created now to explore and report its recommendations to its member states on common economic problems. This is a beginning; not a pretentious beginning, but a solid, practical beginning.

Mr. Welles did not suggest at all that a United Nations economic conference would be sufficient either to create or to secure the future peace. The collateral, if not the primary, problem is political, not economic; it is whether the United Nations, joined together to defeat aggression, intend to act jointly in the future to prevent aggression.

Joint Responsibility Vital

It is Mr. Welles's belief and his implied suggestion that Allied consultation now in the field of economic policy will lead to further Allied collaboration in the field of political policy. For, "if at the conclusion of this war," he warned, "the Governments of the United Nations are not afforded by their peoples the opportunity of collaborating together in effective policies of recovery, or assuming a joint responsibility for making completely sure that the peace of the world is not again violated, there can be no result other than utter disaster."

The leadership which the Government now appears ready to take in realistic postwar preparation comes at a time when the most representative, respected and qualified body of civilian experts, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, headed by Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia and Dr. William Allen Neilson, former President of Smith College, is advocating almost exactly the same course.

In a 13,000-word report issued on Saturday, the Commission, which is made up of about 100 American specialists in international affairs, urged that a continuing conference of the United Nations be organized as soon as possible to prepare programs for the future and to begin to build that better world to which they are committed under the Atlantic Charter.

Permanent World Order

"The most important task of the conference," it affirms, "would be to plan for the future, both for the period of reconstruction and for the establishment of a permanent world order. To this end it should hold frequent meetings and should be assisted by a competent staff of technical experts. In this world order all of the United Nations should participate and those nations also which have broken off economic or diplomatic relations with the Axis."

The Commission joins Mr. Welles in stressing the desirability of acting without delay. "The urgent need now," it says, "is for study and correlation of the nation's views by an organ representing the United Nations as a whole."

It is fashionable at the moment to be rather alarmed over what the Soviet Union will do after the war, and to wonder what Great Britain has in mind for India or what the Dutch plan in the East Indies, or to speculate on whether China will be a good peace ally as well as a good war ally. But perhaps our allies are as worried as we are—and with reason. The evolution of the United Nations depends largely upon the decision of the American Government and the American people. Russia, Britain, China, the Netherlands will all be understandably hesitant to commit their security to a collective peace until they are sure whether the United States will not again withdraw into isolation.

When the United Nations are all wondering what the other is going to do after the war is the perfect time for the United Nations to get together and talk it over. Mr. Welles says the American Government is ready.

First WAAC Unit to Reach Africa Has Made Good

American women meet hardships of trip across and come up smiling despite crowded conditions on shipboard and almost complete lack of 'comforts of home.'

UNITED STATES FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA (AP)—The first feminine American expeditionary force has proved itself.

The pioneer overseas detachment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps didn't have an easy trip. There were hardships and inconveniences difficult for home folks to comprehend, but the Waacs came through singing.

This picked group of stenographers, typists, bilingual telephone operators, and girls capable of driving staff cars and light trucks arrived to become part of the headquarters staff. They were brought over at the request of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Before they reached here they knew what a real "alert" is like. They heard the dull thump of depth charges.

But they came through the discomforts of a crowded army transport, the wartime dangers, like good soldiers.

Their commanding officer is Capt. Frances Keegan Marquis, wife of a New York businessman. On her staff are Capts. Evelyn Nicholson of St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Joan E. Joosten of Houston, Texas; Lieut. Sylvia Marsili of Pittsburgh, and Lieut. Margaret Janeway of New York, medical officer.

As they boarded the ship at an East Coast port of embarkation, the Waacs wore helmets and carried gas masks—in fact, were outfitted the same as the men except for weapons.

Many of the Waacs never had been on a boat before.

Many, before joining the Waacs to draw $50 a month—the auxiliaries make the same as the Army privates—had had good jobs. Some had operated their own businesses. They wore soft, pretty clothes.

A hat box could be a daily event.

But there was no hot water in the cabins where they bunked, 9 to 14 of them in each. In fact, no fresh water, and the salt water soap that was issued wouldn't lather. They were allotted two canteens of fresh water a day, and many saved one for a "bird bath" or to wash stockings.

A few days out, some Waacs were mysteriously obtaining hot water. The tipoff on just how came when one Waac wrote the "Household Hints" section of the daily ship's paper and asked "Dear Fanny Frying Pan" how to get a bath. The oracle replied:

"Dear Wickie Wacky: It has been reliably reported to Ye Editor that if you will go to the end of the hall and make what is known as 'eyes,' a bucket of hot fresh water will be forthcoming. Fanny."

But the ship's engineer also read the paper, and, "So that's what is happening to my hot water," he exploded.

It seems that at the end of a hall in the women's section was a door leading down into the engine room. The engine-room crew had been slipping up those sly pails of hot water.

The Waacs slept without sheets or pillows, wrapped up in their wool Army blankets. Philosophically one Waac said, "It simplifies bed making. Just fold up your blanket."

The Waacs were carefully segregated from the men troops. Men and women M. P.'s stood guard around the clock.

After the ship got well out to sea, the Waacs and troops were allowed on deck. A special deck—the one where shuffleboard once was played by sun-seeking tourists—was allotted to the women.

A characteristic of the trip was the singing of familiar American folk songs and World War I. lullabies. In the afternoons as many Waacs and soldiers as the watchful M. P.'s would allow to congregate would crowd around a small portable organ, played by Auxiliary Dorothy Godley of Fort Worth, Texas, and sing. The community sings were led by Auxiliary Dorothy J. Gould of Los Palos, Calif.

There were off-the-record sources of supplies and before the end of the trip, anything from hot water to oranges not obtained through regular channels came "via the Burma Road."

Official United States Army

Feminine Soldiers on the Move

Upper: An Army truck moves off to the docks with its cargo of happy Waacs headed for distant shores. Lower: Four Waacs give one another a lift toward the trucks with their barracks bags.

The Country Speaks: Wyoming

High Rank in Civilian Defense ..... *By Seldon Menefee*

You wouldn't expect thinly-settled Wyoming and especially Rock Springs, a town of some 10,000 persons just east of the Continental Divide, to be greatly concerned about the immediate dangers of the war. Yet this State and town rank among the best in the nation in the intensity of their war and Civilian Defense work.

Sweetwater County is 140 by 100 miles in size—as big as some New England States, and has less than two persons per square mile. Yet 15 per cent of its people are active in Civilian Defense organizations—twice as large a proportion as that for the entire country. When there is a practice blackout, lights go out not only in Rock Springs but in the irrigated districts and sheepherders' camps a hundred miles to the north.

In December, 65 per cent of all local Defense Councils in Wyoming turned in reports on their activities—a higher percentage than any of the nine States of the Northwestern OCD region, from Missouri, Kansas and Minnesota to Montana. The same month, Wyoming exceeded its $1,400,000 war bond quota by $244,000. Sweetwater County's quota was $136,000, but its citizens bought $183,000 worth of bonds.

The local Civilian Defense director, Harold Tannehill, gives credit for this impressive record to the people of Sweetwater County. But it is easy to see that he has been the "spark plug" in the County's defense effort. This month he is resigning—to go into the Army.

Wool, Coal, and Railroad Center

Rock Springs is one of the richest small towns in the country, though you wouldn't guess it at first glance. Hemmed in by the barren foothills of the Rockies, 6,200 feet above sea level, it is cut in two by the prosperous Union Pacific Railroad, which gets its coal from rich captive mines nearby. It is the leading wool-shipping point in the country, as well as a railroad and coal center.

The town is noted historically mainly for the insurrection against Chinese laborers which took place there in 1885. The U. P. had brought 600 Chinese in from the West Coast to replace white miners at lower wages. The displaced workers rose to vent their wrath against the helpless coolies, burning their homes and driving them into the hills.

The Chinese were brought back under National Guard protection, but today they have been replaced in turn by Slavic, British, and Scandinavian mine workers who now outnumber people of American parentage in Rock Springs. Of 797 members of the Old Timers' Club, which consists of workers who have worked for 20 years or more in the U. P. coal mines, only 285 were Americans in 1940. There were 115 of Slavic nationalities, 80 Austrians, 62 Finns, 61 Englishmen, and 47 Italians. Forty-seven nationalities are represented in the County, and 31 in the Old Timers' Club.

The children of these immigrants now predominate in the schools, and are as fine a looking group as you can find anywhere.

A Democratic Stronghold

Rock Springs is strongly unionized by the United Mine Workers and the Railroad Brotherhoods. It is the one Democratic Party stronghold in the State. All elected officials in Sweetwater County are Democrats and many of them are union men

The miners and railroaders are buying bonds almost unanimously under the pay-roll allotment plan. The carpenters' union has spent so much for bonds out of its local treasury that it is now hard put for funds. The U. P. Coal Company itself has been contributing to war bond sales by offering a prize of a $1,000 war bond monthly at a lottery, in which 675 out of 2,900 U. P. miners were eligible last month by virtue of perfect attendance on the job.

The absentee rate in the one mine for which figures were available has averaged 7½ per cent, rising to 12½ per cent on Christmas week. This is considered bad in Rock Springs, but it looked good to me alongside of figures I had seen for the aircraft and shipbuilding industries on the West Coast.

The U. P. and Rock Springs are booming today. On the average, one train every six minutes passes through this railroad center. The miners are working seven days a week. To supplement the labor supply, at least 60 women workers are being used on the tipples, grading and sorting coal after it has come from the mines. In addition, some 300 families have been brought in mainly from Arkansas, and are being housed temporarily in boxcars near the mines.

Rock Springs doesn't need to be told that there's a war on. It is already doing all it can to help win that war.

To Change the Subject:

'Down to the Seas Again' ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

There is something about physical force that seems to attract men. This is especially true of the lure of the sea. Only those who have stood on the deck of a vessel out in the sky-girdled immensity and seen and felt it shudder with "the heave and the halt and the hurl and the crash of the comber, wind-hounded," can understand the physical power embodied in these waves. Perhaps it is they that, like stormy petrels whose cries may be heard in the whistling winds, lure men from land to sea.

This fascination in the living lives of men has had epitome in song and story, and Sean O'Casey found lines on it for "Juno and the Paycock," when the sycophantic Joxer reminds Captain Boyle of "the young days when you were steppin' the deck of a manly ship, with the win' blowin' a hurricane through the masts, an' the only sound you'd hear was, 'Port your helm!' an' the only answer, 'Port it is, sir!' " Barry Fitzgerald made richly comic speaking of the Paycock's ruminations:

"Them was days, Joxer, them was days. Nothin' was too hot or too heavy for me then. Sailin' from the Gulf o' Mexico to the Antartic Ocean. I seen things, I seen things, Joxer, that no mortal man should speak about that knows his catechism. Ofen an' ofen when I was fixed to the wheel with a marlinspike, an' the win's blowin' fierce an' the waves lashin' an' lashin' till you'd think every minute was goin' to be your last, an' it blowed, an' blowed—blew is the right word, Joxer, but blowed is what the sailors use. . . . An' as it blowed an' blowed, I ofen looked up at the sky an' assed meself the question—what is the stars, what is the stars? . . . An' then I'd have another look, an' I'd ask meself—what is the moon?"

Countless tales of sea enticement come the way of the ship news reporter who covers the waterfront of a great port such as New York or Liverpool—how it calls some men, though their abode be landlocked and their years many.

Truth of this has just had new evidence here with the decision of George W. Dunn, 72 years young, to end five beached years at Sailors' Snug Harbor, overlooking the Atlantic roadstead, and go back to live on the ocean wave. The blue-eyed, five-foot-three and chipper mariner started out as an oiler, but had held his chief engineer's certificate for 50 years when he left the flashing brine and spray for the "dull, unchanging shore."

He thought he was "all washed up" until the man from the Recruitment and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration came to Staten Island's voyage end with word of dire need of skilled men in this wartime when Liberty ships are plying the high seas with sinews for the fighting fronts. The sight of that certificate settled it. There was to be no more shore-sitting for George W. Dunn.

"I'm tired of watching the ships go down the bay with all those young fellows aboard while I sit on the porch and do nothing," he said. "The way I figure, there is no use lying over here in Staten Island when I can do some good for my country. It may be okay for the others to sit around telling sea stories, but not for me. I want to go back to sea."

All as simple as drinking water to George W. Dunn, who doesn't talk of his sea in terms of "a home on the rolling deep where the scattered waters rave and the winds their revels keep," and to whom sea going means down in ship's bottom where furnace-stoking these days is for submarine-infested waters with cargoes of guns and shells and food.

Hitler's Fortress Europe: Is It Impregnable to the Allies?

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How strong is the Festung Europa that apparently plays so prominent a role in German defense plans? What parts of it are nature-built and where had the "Organization Todt" to fill in gaps with man-built fortifications? Where are its slopes and outposts that can be abandoned without inviting catastrophe, and where are its main lines that must be held at any cost?

A careful study of the many complicated factors involved leads to the conclusion that unless their resources are too seriously strained in Russia or North Africa or their war industries and inner transport lines too badly damaged by aerial attack the Germans have at their command a "last-ditch" fortress that will be able to withstand everything but the fullest possible striking power of the United Nations.

From behind their far-flung European battlements the Germans will be able to make large-scale military sorties. The plains of France and Belgium, and those at the foothills of the Alps and the Carpathians leave ample elbow-room for ambitious offensive-defensive maneuvers. Moreover, while a retreat to the Festung Europa would bar Hitler from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, it would keep North Sea and Baltic ports in his possession. The submarine warfare would go on.

Forts Rushed by Germans

No particular knowledge of military strategy or tactics is necessary to know that only in the South and Southeast of Europe does a natural defense line exist. This line runs from San Sebastian at the Spanish-French frontier straight across the continent to Bulgaria's Black Sea coast.

It is formed by the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Dinaric Alps, the Bulgarian mountains, and the northward-bent semicircle of the Carpathians, and is interrupted only along the 300-mile stretch of France's Mediterranean coast.

However, the situation is different at the eastern, northern and western fringes of Europe. Except for the Pripet Marshes which make part of the Polish-Ukrainian frontier impassable, the borders of the continent are relatively easy to invade unless protected by man-built fortifications.

The German High Command, in preparing to meet an invasion from whatever direction it may come, has been building fortifications at a frantic pace from the barren fjords of Norway down to France's lovely Côte d'Azure.

Norway and Low Countries

In Norway, apart from tens of thousands of native labor conscripts, some 200,000 Germans, 50,000 Russian prisoners of war, 11,000 Italians, and lesser numbers of Poles, Czechs, Danes, French, Belgians, Dutch and Serbs are employed in the building of fortifications. Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim, and Narvik have been strongly fortified and it has even been rumored that the Germans built a defense line somewhere across Norway.

The extent of anti-invasion preparations in Holland can be gathered from the fact that during the last few months almost the entire civilian population has been removed from the coastal areas. Large sections of the waterfront cities were torn down to make room for mine-fields, tank traps, concrete pill-boxes and gun emplacements. Reports from The Hague indicate that the Dutch Capital looks worse now than Rotterdam did after the air bombardment in May, 1940.

The coastal defense zone in Belgium is said to be 15 to 20 miles deep. Here, too, civilians have been either evacuated farther inland or drastically restricted in their movements. New fortifications have been erected in the Province of Namur along the Meuse River in order to check a possible Allied attack from Northern France.

The Channel coast and the Atlantic coast of France were fortified in 1941 and 1942. The whole shoreline is studded with concrete gun emplacements of all calibers. After the Allied invasion of North Africa the defense zone was extended to the Mediterranean coast.

Workers of the Organization Todt are said to be working on a defense belt some 300 miles long and five miles deep. A second line of fortifications was built between Lille and Amiens, running southeastward along the former border of unoccupied France up to Switzerland. There is, in addition, still the old "Siegfried Line" or "West Wall," built in 1938-1939, which guards the German frontier against attacks from French territory.

In Italy, where the coast line is too long to be fortified properly in its entire length, the main work was done on Sicily and on the southeastern tongue of the peninsula guarding the entrance to the Adriatic Sea. The second line of defense runs far up in the north along the former Austrian-Italian border.

Fortifications are being built in southern Greece, and Salonika, at the mouth of the Vardar Valley, has been transformed into a formidable strongpoint.

Munitons and Fuel Stored

Similar work is going on in Thrace, Macedonia, Serbia, Albania and on some points of the Dalmatian coast. Neither has the Nazi defense program neglected such European island-outposts as Sardinia, Crete, and the Dodecanese.

Weapons, ammunition and motor fuel are being transported in large quantities to all strategic points. Except for gasoline, the strain on the Reich's reserves is not as heavy as one might presume. The booty from early Nazi conquests now comes in handy. Large caliber artillery pieces from the former Czechoslovakian border fortifications and the French Maginot Line are now in position at the fringes of Europe.

However, all this extensive work does not mean the German High Command contemplates defending the whole of Europe. Such a propostion is ruled out by sheer lack of manpower. Most of the newly built defenses are intended to delay rather than to stave off the attacker.

Areas of Abandonment

Moreover, it is reasonable to assume that German plans envisage the abandonment of considerable parts of Europe. In this category belong Sardinia, Italy with Sicily, the coastal region of Croatia, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, and even some portions of Bulgaria.

In the North, Norway, Finland, Estonia, and about two thirds of Latvia are likely to be written off. The same applies to a goodly portion of France and Belgium, while Holland and Luxemburg can be expected to be defended with extreme tenacity.

Thus, the innermost fortress wall, that is, the line where the Nazis will throw in every last bit of their strength, runs roughly from the Dutch-Belgian border region southeastward, protecting the Ruhr Valley, then southward somewhat inside France to Besancon, skirting the Swiss frontier, including Lyon, and from there taking a sharp turn to the East along the Alps, through Austria, then through the Yugoslav mountains southward to Nish, and northward along the Carpathians up to Cernauti and either via Brest-Litovsk to Memel, or taking the Pripet Marshes in its stride, up to the Dvina River and to Riga.

Fortifications in Norway

By the Overseas News Agency

LONDON, March 1—Eleven hundred Italian deserters from the eastern front were reported by Norwegian circles to be among labor conscripts of 10 European nationalities working on fortifications along the shores of Norway.

Five hundred of the Italians arrived in Norway shortly before Christmas and another transport of 600 reached the occupied country late in February.

The labor conscripts include about 50,000 Russian prisoners of war, 3,000 Poles and lesser numbers of Danes, Czechs, Dutch, French, Serbs, and Belgians. The number of German workers employed on the fortifications is believed to be in excess of 200,000.

Stalin in Full Charge of Drive on Germans

The following story was written by a foreign correspondent who has been with the Russians throughout their 20 months of battle. Henry C. Cassidy is chief of the Associated Press in Moscow and has just returned on leave, to his native America.

By Henry C. Cassidy

NEW YORK March 1 (AP) — Joseph Stalin, who started his career as a soldier at Tsaritsyn and has won his finest victory at the same city, now called Stalingrad, is going on from there.

I can say with confidence that he is already planning personally the future campaign which he is sure will lead, come what may, to the eventual, complete defeat of Germany.

This does not mean that I am a confidant of Stalin, knowing his secret plans, hopes and aspirations. Very few persons are that, and they are his marshals, or members of his politburo.

But, after living with the Russian people throughout the 20 months of their war, I can say what they well know, that Stalin is their leader, in military as well as state matters, in fact as well as in name, and is plotting already the downfall of their enemies.

This is one of the first questions people have asked me since my return to the United States on leave—is Stalin really running the Red army?

Supreme Commander in Chief

The answer is, emphatically, yes.

It is only since the victory at Stalingrad that Stalin has assumed formally the title, "supreme commander in chief." He used it publicly for the first time, Jan. 25, in an order to his troops, congratulating them on their achievements.

But, for months before that, in his Kremlin, he was sitting at the conference table of his second-story office with his general staff, drafting the outlines of the tremendous operations, telephoning to his generals in the field and overseeing their victories.

He is not an arm-chair strategist.

He went to Tsaritsyn in June, 1918, as a civilian, commissar of food for southern Russia, during the civil war. He found a military situation bordering on the catastrophic, and plunged into his first military venture, becoming chief of the revolutionary military council there. He won the battle of Tsaritsyn.

In the years before the present war, he remained a keen student of military affairs. He amazed visitors by his knowledge of technical subjects.

Not Given to Decorations

Once, while talking with Lord Beaverbrook, he casually corrected the British former Minister of Aircraft Production in specifications of British planes which they were discussing.

When the war came to Russia, he took over promptly the commissariat of defense, and became, once more, a soldier.

As a sort of symbol of that action, he made one minute change in his customary unadorned costume of khaki tunic, breeches and black boots. Just above the visor of his cap, he affixed the tiny red enamel star, surmounted with the gold hammer and sickle, of the Red Army man.

During the first great battle before Moscow, he kept in close touch with the front. I know of at least two cases in which he telephoned an army commander, said curtly, "Report your situation," and then gave equally curt orders to cope with the situation.

In the period preceding the battle of Stalingrad, he made in advance several necessarily discreet, but nevertheless clear mentions to visitors of plans for a great counter-offensive. These plans he made himself, with the help of his general staff.

Up-to-the-Minute Reports

How he works can only be assumed, since no outsider has ever been in on such deliberations, but on the basis of scattered indications, it is not difficult to make a composite picture:

He sits at the head of his conference table. At the sides are the members of his "Stavka," or general staff. Its members, whose names have been made known, are Marshals K. Y. Voroshiloff, G. K. Zhukoff and N. N. Voronoff, and Generals A. M. Vasilevsky, A. A. Novikoff and F. J. Falaleyeff. A number of other officers also attend the deliberations.

They hear full, up-to-the-minute reports on the military situation, brought in by a modern teletype system directly from the commanders on the fronts. Members of the supreme command make their proposals for the operation under discussion.

Stalin listens to them, one after the other. Then, as he did with his politburo in peacetime, he selects the line to be followed, and assigns a member of the staff to direct the plan.

It was thus that the classic plan for encirclement and destruction of the Germans before Stalingrad was made and executed.

Soviet Press Drops Second-Front Nagging

By the Associated Press

New York, March 1

There no longer is any danger of a Soviet-American-British crisis over the second-front issue, declares Henry C. Cassidy, Chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Moscow, who has just arrived in this country for a vacation.

He said that the distrust and tension over this question which prevailed a year ago no longer exist and "there are no more nagging editorials or cartoons in the Soviet press."

Three-Year Hats For British Women

LONDON, March - (AP)—Great Britain's new hat quota will allow one new hat for women every three years and for men one every five years.

The Board of Trade has fixed the allocation for six months after March 1 at 15 per cent of 1941's output compared with 19 per cent in the previous period.

The hat industry reports that 18,000,000 women still are buying hats every year, even allowing for those in the forces. Trade sources say the new allocation permits only 6,000,000 hoods each year.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Steel (3)	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Adams Exp (.45e)	18	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ⅛g	—	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Addressograph (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	9	45¼	44	44½	— ½
Alaska Juneau	15	4½	4	4	— ⅛
Alb&Susq (7½)	† 10	58	58	58	+6
Allegheny Corp	328	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	9	9	8¾	8¾	
Allegheny pf $30 ww	46	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	8	21	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Alles Lud Stl .35g	6	24⅞	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
Aller Indust (¾e)	1	8	8	8	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	153	152	152	—1
Allied Mills (1e)	1	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.30g)	28	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
Allied St pf (5)	1	79	78½	78½	— ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	30	31½	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Amal Leath	20	1¾	1½	1⅝	
Amal Lea pf 1½k	1	18⅞	18½	18½	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	74	74	74	—1½
Am Ag Chem 1.20e	1	25¾	25½	25½	
Am Airlines (1½e)	1	55	55	55	—1½
Am Bank Note ¼g	3	12½	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Am Bosch (¼e)	3	7¾	7	7	— ⅛
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	1	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	84	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	8	79	78	78½	— ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	21	32¾	32	32⅛	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 8.29g	3	67	66¼	66¾	— ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	1	98½	98⅛	98½	+ ½
Am Colortype .15g	•1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Am Crystal 5 2½pr	11	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Am C S 6%pf 6	40	100	99½	100	
Am Distill	1	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
Am Encaustic Til	15	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Am Export (1½g)	13	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Am & For Power	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Am&FP 5½pf 1¾k	3	47¼	47	47	
Am&FP 57pf 7¾k	3	54½	54	54	+ ⅜
Am & F P 2 pf	9	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 3¾g	4	32¾	32	32¾	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leather	18	3⅞	3½	3¾	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅞
Am Home P (2.40)	9	58	57¼	57½	+ ¼
Am Ice	14	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Am International	15	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill .15g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	46	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k	4	69¾	69½	69½	+ ¾
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	8	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am M&Met (¼g)	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	3	23	22½	22½	— ¾
Am News 1.80	†120	29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	51	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Am P & L $6 pf	18	25¼	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	13	22	21¼	21¼	— ¾
Am Rad&St S .15g	67	8	7¾	7⅞	
Am Roll Mill 20g	40	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	†420	64½	63½	63⅞	
Am Safety Raz 3¾e	4	12¾	12	12¾	— ¼
Am Seating (1e)	1	15	15	15	
Am Ship Bldg 3e	† 60	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	39	41⅜	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
Am Sm & R pf 7	† 10	150	150	150	—1
Am Snuff Co (.60g)	3	41½	40½	40½	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	31	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
Am Stores 1½g	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.30g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ½
Am Sug Ref 1½g	12	21⅞	21⅜	21½	
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	99⅜	99½	99½	
Am Tel&Tel (9)	24	143⅞	143½	143⅞	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	5	52	52	52	
Am Tob B (3a)	11	54	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	† 1	137	137	137	
Am Type Fdrs	16	8¾	8½	8½	
Am Viscose (1½g)	15	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	117½	117½	117½	—1
Am Water Works	17	47⅞	45⅝	43¾	
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	
Am Woolen	8	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Am Wool pf (8e)	3	66¼	65⅝	65½	— ½
Anac Zinc L & S	23	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	82	28½	28	28⅛	— ⅛
Anac W&C 1½e	†170	27½	26½	26½	— ⅝
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	3	19¾	19	19¼	
A P W Paper	5	3¼	2½	2⅝	— ⅜
Armour Del pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅞
Armour Illinois	70	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	2	55½	55	55	+1¼
Armstrong Ck ¼g	3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅛
Artloom Corp 1½e	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅜
Asso Dry Gds 1½g	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Associates Inv (2)	1	31	31	31	
Atch T&SF (1½g)	65	51¾	50½	50¾	—1½
Atch T&SF pf (5)	6	77¾	77½	77½	+ ½
Atl Coast Line 2e	43	31¾	30½	30⅝	— ⅞
Atl G&W Indies 3e	1	25	25	25	— ¾
Atl Refining (.15g)	7	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	— ¾
Atl Refining pf 4	1	108	108	108	— ½
Atlas Corp (¾g)	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	51½	51	51½	+ ½
Atls Powd (¾g)	4	63	62¾	62¾	— ¼
Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Aviation Co (¼e)	256	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛

B

Balo Loco ct (1e)	34	14½	13¼	13⅜	— ½
Balt & Ohio	155	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	19	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	13	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Barber Asphalt	14	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Barker Bros (½e)	2	7⅜	7½	7½	
Barker pf 2¾	† 50	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	13	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	9	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	3	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
Beld-Hem (.80)	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (2e)	46	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	32	35½	38⅜	38⅜	— ½
Benef Ind Ln .30g	3	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
Best & Co (1.60a)	2	26½	26½	26½	
Best Foods (.60)	9	10	10	10	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½g)	68	62½	61¾	61¾	— ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	115	114¾	114¾	—1¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	3	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
Black & Deck 1.60	7	19¼	19	19	— ¼
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	12	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Bliss & Lau 1½e	1	17	17	17	
Boeing Airp (1e)	61	18	17½	17½	
Bonn Al&Brass 3e	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¾
Bon Ami A (4)	† 1	94½	94¼	94½	
Bond Stores(1.60)	7	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅜
Borden Co (.30g)	15	24⅝	24	24⅛	
Born-Warner 1.60	12	31½	30	30	—1¼
Boston & Maine	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B 1½g	3	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ½
Bridgeport Brass	17	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	18	25	24½	24½	— ½
Briggs & Strat (3)	•1	41	41	41	— ½
Bristol-Myers .40g	2	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
Bkiyn & Qu Trans	955	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	1641	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas(¼e)	4	13¼	12½	12½	— ⅛
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	8	16	15½	15¾	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	25	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Bucy-E 7%pf 7	† 10	107	107	107	
Budd Mfg	45	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†350	90	87	88¼	+ ¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	20	6¾	6½	6½	
Burlng Mills .35g	10	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
But Mills pf 2¾	1	55½	55½	55½	
Burl M 2½pf 2½	2	54½	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
Burr Add M (.60)	25	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Bush T pf (6)	† 10	47	47	47	
Bush T B pf 3¾k	† 1	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.15e)	12	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Butte C&Z (¼e)	15	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	6	11⅜	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Byers pf 3.63k	† 40	75½	75½	75½	
Byron Jack (¼g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜

C

Calif Pack (1½)	6	24⅜	23¾	24	— ⅜
Callahan Z-Lane	124	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec ¼g	41	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	•4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Can Dr G A (.60)	21	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Can Pacific	335	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	
Capital Adm A	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3)	† 10	42	42	42	
Carpenter Stl 2½g	2	29	29	29	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	4	95	94	94	
Caterpil Tract (2)	15	47¾	47	47½	+ ½
Celanese Corp (2)	27	30⅝	29¾	30	— ½
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 90	103	101	103	+2
Celanese ar pf 7	†120	122¼	122	122	— ¼
Celotex Cp (½)	15	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5	† 10	87	87	87	
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	19¾	19	19	— ½
Cent Fdry (.10g)	14	3¼	3	3	
Cent RR N J	14	7½	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	31	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	
Cerro de Pas (4)	5	38	37¾	38	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	41	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf 1140		46½	44⅞	45	+ ½
Chain Belt (1½g)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Champ P&F 1.40e	1	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
Champ P&F pf 6	† 10	105½	105½	105½	+1½
Ches & Ohio (3)	32	40¼	39¾	39⅞	
Chi & E Ill	9	4¼	4	4¼	
Chi & E Ill A 3¾g	39	11¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Chi Great West	59	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ⅜
Chi Gt W pf 1¾e	15	14⅜	14⅛	14½	— ¼
Chi Mail Order 1½e	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	13	18⅜	18	18	+ ¼
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Chi Rk Is & Pac	54	2⅜	1⅜	2	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	36	3⅜	2⅜	2⅞	+ ¾
Chi R I 7% pf	67	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	8	16			
Childs Co	6	2⅜	1⅝	15¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾g	56	74¼	72½	72	—2⅛
City Ice&F (1.20)	4	13	13	13	
City Investing	† 30	36	36	36	
City Stores	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Clark Equip (¾g)	2	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½	† 20	112¾	112	112	
Clev&Pitt 3½	† 10	87	87	87	+1
Clev Grap Br (2e)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Climax Mol 1.20e	6	42¾	42	42¼	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody ½g	4	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3a)	2	99	98½	98½	— ½
Coca-Cola A (3)	1	64	64	64	+ ½
Colgate-P-P ½aa	12	18½	18½	18½	
Collins & Aik	10	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
Collins&A pf(5)	† 10	110	110	110	+1
Col & South	†730	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
Col & Sou 1 pf	†1050	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	†580	6½	6¼	6¼	
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Colum Br A (.30g)	1	18	18	18	
Colum G & El	105	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	3	52¼	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
Colum Pict (½e)	39	14¼	13¼	13¼	
Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	34½	34½	34½	
Colum Carbon (4)	4	89	89	89	
Comm Credit (3)	11	31½	30⅜	31	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	23	34¼	33¾	34	
Comi Tr cv pf 4½	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅞
Comi Solvents .60e	73	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
Comm'with & South	175	11	3⅜	3⅜	
Comw & Sou pf	14	43	41¾	42¼	
Com'with Ed .35g	10	24½	24¼	24⅜	
Conde Nast (.40e)	3	4	4	4	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
Consol Aircraft	18	19¼	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	9	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	30	92	92	92	
Con C pr pf 6½	† 90	100¾	100	100¾	+ ⅜
Cons Copperm .45e	53	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	76	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Consol Edison pf (5)	4	96¾	96½	96½	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	27	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼k	4	12	11⅞	12	
Cons Laundries	9	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (1½)	75	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	21	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	
Consolodation Coal	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Consolodation Cl pf	1	41	41	41	+ ½
Container Corp ¼ag	7	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	
Cont Baking ½ag	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	101	101	101	— ⅜
Cont Can (1¼g)	15	32⅛	31	32⅛	+1⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	72	12¼	10½	11⅞	+1⅝
Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	43½	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
Cont Motors (.15g)	47	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	8	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Cont Steel (½g)	2	23¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
Copperweld Stl .20	93	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†180	42½	41¾	41¾	+ ⅜
Corn Products 2.60	5	58	57¼	58	
Corn Prod pf 7	† 70	179	179	179	
Cotv Inc (¼e)	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Coty International	2	1½	1½	1½	
Crane Co (1e)	25	16¾	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	†220	100	100	100	— ⅜
Cream of Wh 3½a	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½e	3	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
Crown C&S ½ae	12	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
Crown Zellerb (1)	9	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
Crown Zel pf 5	† 70	91	91	91	+1
Crucible Steel (2e)	21	35⅜	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	76½	76	76	— ½
Cuba RR pf	†430	13	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅜
Cuban-Am Sug ¼ae	57	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Cudahy Pack	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	36	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Curtis P pr pf 3½k	2	25¼	25	25	— ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	133	8¾	8	8⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	11	23⅞	23¼	23¾	
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	3	19	19	19	— ⅞
Davega Stores ½e	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Davega St pf 1¼	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+1⅜
Daviso Ch .60e	11	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
Decca Records .60a	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	43	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	43	12¼	11½	11¾	
Del Lack & West	64	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
Den & R G W pf	38	3½	2½	3⅛	+ ⅜
Detroit Edis .30g	11	19	18¾	18⅞	
Det Hills (4)	20	40	40	40	+5
Devoe&Ray A 1	†330	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Diamond M 1½g	1	29	29	29	— ⅜
Diamt Motor ¼g	8	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	2	12⅜	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Dixie-Vo-A 2½ pf	† 60	39	38½	38½	— ¾
Doehler Die C ⅜g	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h.80g	33	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	15	64	62¾	62¾	—1¼
Dow Chem (3)	2	135	135	135	
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	12	23	22½	22½	— ½
Dunhill Internat	2	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Duplan Corp (.90e)	4	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	8	145¾	145¼	145¼	— ¾
du Pont pf (4½)	3	127	126⅞	126⅞	+ ¾
Duq Light 1pf 5	† 20	119¼	119¼	119¼	

E

Eastern Air Lines		33	33	33	— ½
Eastern Roll Mill	32	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	5	153	151¾	151¾	+ ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	8	37¾	37⅜	37¾	+ ⅜
Edis Bros Strs .80	3	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Ei Auto-Lite 2½e	4	34⅞	34¼	34¼	— ¾
Elec Boat (1e)	8	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
El Power & Lt	27	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	15	35	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	39	38⅝	38	38½	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	9	40½	39	39	—1½
El Paso N G .2.40	5	28	27¾	28	
Endicott-John (3)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
Endicott-Jh pf 5	† 10	114	114	114	
Eng Pub Service	26	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	65	65	65	
Eng PS2$6 pf	† 60	75	75	75	
Equit Office Bldg	240	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	150	10¼	10	10¼	
Erie Railroad ct 1a	176	10¼	10	10¼	
Erie Rail pf A (5)	8	43½	43	43	— ½
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Evans Products	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	9	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Mor (1)	39	36	35¼	36	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	25	24	22½	22½	—1½
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾ae	1	11	11	11	
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	•2	27½	27½	27½	
Fed Mogul (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10g	23	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Fed D Strs .45g	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Ferro Enam	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Fid P F ins 1.60a	3	45¾	45½	45½	
Firestone T&R 3½g	21	27⅞	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	3	107	107	107	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½g	16	33	32⅞	33	+ ¾
Flintkote (¼g)	5	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅝
Florence Stove (2)	6	28⅛	27¾	28½	— ¼
Florsh Shoe A (2)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	13	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Follans Stl pf	†110	34½	34	34	— ½
Foster Wheeler	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
Fost W 6 pf 2½	†300	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Francisco Sugar	14	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	5	36	35½	36	— ¾
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	22	22	22	
Gabriel Co .10g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gair (Robt) (¼ae)	27	3¾	3¾	3½	— ¼
Gair (R) pf 1.20	3	13	13	13	+ ¼
Gamewell ½g	† 10	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	32	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½ae	8	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	5	43¾	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
Gen Baking (.15g)	10	7½	7½	7½	
Gen Bak pf (8)	† 10	134	134	134	—3¼
Gen Bronze	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable	21	5	4½	4½	— ¼
Gen Cable A	5	12¼	11½	11½	— ¼
Gen Cab pf 1¾k	† 40	83	82½	82½	— ¾
Gen Cigar (1)	2	25¾	25⅞	25¾	
Gen Elec (1.40)	63	35¾	35¾	35½	— ⅛
Gen Foods (.40a)	3	37⅜	37	37	— ¾
Gen G&E A	34	2¾	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	† 30	102	102	102	+2
Gen Mills (4)	1	89	89	89	+ ¼
Gen Motors ½g	117	48⅝	47¾	47⅞	— ⅝
Gen Motors pf (5)	4	127½	127	127	— ½
Gen Out Adv .20e	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv A 2e	2	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1¼g)	5	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅜

Today's Sales (est.)	2,000,000
Previous day's sales	842,870
1943 volume to date	42,466,226
1942 volume to date	20,685,901

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Print Ink .50e	7	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	13	18⅜	17	17½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	† 20	105	105	105	
Gen Real & Util	129	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util pf	2	37½	37½	37½	+1½
Gen.Refract (.30g)	16	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (¼g)	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Gen SC pf 1½ak	†110	68	67½	67½	+ ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	6	20⅜	20½	20½	— ¼
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	12	17¼	17	17	
Gillette S.R .45e	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Gimbel Bros	17	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	64½	64½	64½	— ½
Glidden Co (.30g)	1	20	19¾	19⅞	
Gobel (Adolf)	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Goodrich (B.F) 1e	24	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	18	30¾	30	30⅛	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2

Bank Sees Inflation Danger In Big Rise in Buying Power

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—An increase in inflationary dangers was seen by the National City Bank in heavy retail buying which it termed in the bank's monthly letter "a demonstration of the unprecedented purchasing power" brought on by war spending.

"As a rule merchants do not complain of big sales," the bank said, "but they are under no illusion that such unseasonable and exaggerated business represents a healthy condition.

"It results in hoarding, maldistribution and probably waste of goods that manufacturers and distributors are in many cases hard put to replace."

The bank pointed out that the purchasing power was the "inflationary menace," although it attributed the heavy buying of the past month "primarily to public reaction to anticipation of shortages and additional rationing."

Normal consumption estimates, the bank said, have become almost meaningless under present conditions, with people in possession of more money than ever before and a tendency to panicky buying.

"The country now recognizes," the bank commented, "that this inflation of demand requires more widespread and stringent controls of consumption as an adjunct to price controls, if price controls are to be effective.

"The meat situation, for example, would be better, and violations of the regulations less prevalent, if rationing had begun some months ago, before the disorder in meat distribution developed and before black markets became established."

The bank drew this conclusion from developments:

"That demand must be reduced to the limitations of supply not only by direct controls but by measures to keep out of the markets the surplus purchasing power which the war expenditures put into peoples' hands."

This, it added, means more saving, higher taxes and greater sales of bonds to individuals by the Treasury.

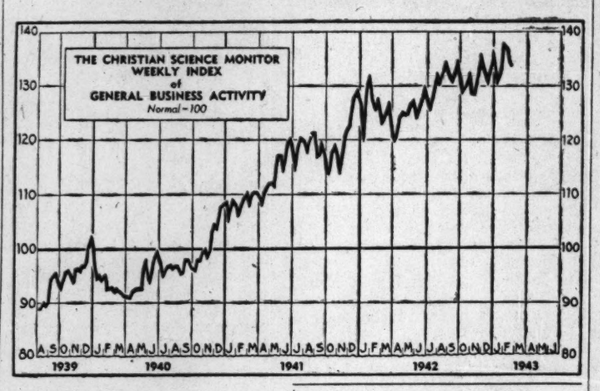
"The growing inequalities in the distribution of essential commodities and the spread of violations of the OPA's regulations are in a sense evidence that the attack on the inflation menace through fiscal policy needs to go further."

Elected

George W. Fraker

Elected a director of Pocahontas Fuel Co., the Pocahontas Corp. and Pulaski Iron Co. Mr. Fraker is a vice-president of the National City Bank of New York.

Further Decline Recorded In Monitor Business Index



A further moderate decline was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended Feb. 20. This was the third successive decrease and carried the index to 133.6 (prel.) from 135.0 for the previous week. A year ago it was 125.8 for the week ended Feb. 21.

The loss in the index was due entirely to a sharp decline in miscellaneous freight carloadings which countered a seasonal advance. This decline in the number of cars loaded was attributed to the extreme weather experienced through New England and a large part of the East.

Partially offsetting the loss in the carloadings series were increases in bank debits outside New York City and electric power production. The latter, countering a seasonal decline, scored a new high level on an adjusted basis.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Feb.20 1943	Feb.13 1943	Feb.21 1942
Combined index	133.6	135.0	125.8
Bk debits outside NYC	142.9	142.6	134.2
Elec power production	125.8	124.9	115.8
Misc carloadings	132.2	137.5	127.3

*Preliminary.

Newsprint Ceiling Lifted $4 Ton; Rise First in Five Years

WASHINGTON, March 1—Announcement of an increase of $4 a ton in the ceiling price of standard newsprint paper, effective today, was made by the Office of Price Administration and the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The increase, which is the first in five years for newsprint, boosts the price to $54 a ton.

The announcement pointed out, however, that the rise "does not fully reflect the increased costs of the Canadian industry," which produces three-fourths of American newsprint consumption, and "was substantially smaller than that asked by the Canadian Government." The agreement on a new price, it was added, would not "prejudice further review of the price situation between the two agencies on a subsequent date."

It is understood that both Canadian and American producers sought an increase of $10 a ton.

Power Production Is 15.3 P. C. Above '42

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported electric energy distribution had turned upward again last week to a total of 3,948,749,000 kilowatthours compared with 3,939,708,000 in the previous week.

The high rate of generator output was shown by comparison with figures for a year ago, when electric production was 3,423,589,000 kilowatthours.

For the nation as a whole demand was 15.3 per cent above a year ago, the Pacific coast continuing to hold lead position with an increase of 30.6 per cent from last year.

More Refrigerators For Civilians Likely

WASHINGTON (AP)—More mechanical refrigerators may be released for civilian purchase about mid-April, the War Production Board said.

All domestic refrigerators in manufacturers' and retailers' stocks totaling more than 600,000 were frozen Feb. 14, 1942, to be drawn upon only by government agencies. Last September, however, the release of about 100,000 gas and electric refrigerators was authorized.

Will Pay 1940 Bond Interest

NEW YORK—Holders of State of Pernambuco 7 per cent external sinking fund bonds due in 1947 are being notified that interest due Sept. 1, 1940, will be paid at the rate of $4.89125 for each $35 coupon on presentation to White, Weld & Co.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1300	Aero Sup B (.80e)	5⅛	5	5
400	Airc Accessa (⅛e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
400	Air-Way 7IA (.10g)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
40	Ala Gt Sou (2e)	81½	80½	81½
600	Alum Ltd (h8s)	104	103	104
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	106	106	106
650	Alum Co Am (1g)	120	118¾	120
650	Alum Co Am pf (6)	109½	109½	109½
210	Am Book (½g)	28½	28	28½
200	Am Capital A	1½	1½	1½
600	Am Cen Mfg (.70e)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
50	Am C P&LA (⅜g)	26¾	26¾	26¾
200	Am C P&LA new .34g	26½	26½	26½
3000	Am Ch&P&LB	1½	1½	1½
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	39½	39¼	39½
1000	Am Gas&El (1.60)	23½	23	23½
75	Am G&El pf (4¾)	102¾	102¾	102¾
500	Am Gen (.15e)	5½	5½	5½
100	Am Laun Mch (½g)	22½	22	22
300	Am L&Ltr (1.20)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1700	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	⅞	1
2300	Am Meter (¼g)	22⅝	23	23
1500	Am Republics (.35e)	8½	8¼	8⅝
2500	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Am Superpow pf	7½	7	7¼
500	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅝	3¼	3¼
800	Am Writ Pap	4	3¾	4
800	Anch Post F (.15g)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
200	Ang-Wupp (.20e)	2½	2½	2½
200	Apex Elec Mfg (1e)	10½	10½	10½
600	Ark Nat Gas	2¼	2¼	2¼
6100	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
200	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9	9	9
400	Aro Equip (.35g)	11¼	11	11¼
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5	5	5
1900	Atlantic C Fish (½e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
4100	Atlas Corp war	1½	1	1½
100	Auto V Mach (⅜e)	4	4	4
100	Avery&Sons (½e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10	Axton-Fish A	47	47	47
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	33¼	33	33¼
1800	Baldwin Loco war	3¾	3½	3⅝
1200	Barium Sta Stl	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
200	Beaunit Mills (.60)	10	10	10
2000	Beech Airc (1e)	9¾	9½	9⅝
20	Bell Tel Can (h8)	124	124	124
1200	Bellanca Airc	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
300	Berk&Gay Furn	11	11	11
200	Birds & Ptry (1)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
900	Bliss (E W) (2)	14	13¾	13¾
1600	Blue Ridge	2⅛	1⅞	2
400	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	44¾	44½	44½
800	Bowm-Bilt H	½	½	½
600	Braz Tr L&P (s1e)	13½	13¼	13⅜
900	Brees Corp (1½e)	9	9	9
5400	Brewst Aero	5⅞	5⅝	5½
100	Bridgpt Mach	3½	3½	3½
600	Brill A	3¾	3½	3½
50	Brill pf	53¾	52¾	52¾
200	Brown F&W (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Brown-F Dist	6½	6½	6½
200	Brown Rubber	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Buckeye P L (.20g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1400	Buf N&EP pf	14	13¾	13¾
500	Bunk Hill & S (1)	11	10⅞	11
400	Callite Tung (.10g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Can Ind Alc A (h.35e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1100	Can Marconi (h.04e)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
50	Carnation (1a)	40¼	40⅛	40¼
1400	Carrier Corp	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Casco Prod (1e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	Catalin Am (.10e)	4½	4	4½
200	Cen & SW Ut	11	11	11
30	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	91	91	91
200	Cesana Airc (1e)	9	8¾	8¾
400	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Childs pf	11½	11	11
2800	Cities Service	6⅝	6½	6⅝
150	Cit Svc pf	68¾	67½	67½
150	Clark Control	16½	15½	16½
200	Claude Neon Lts	½	½	½
50	Cleve El Illum (2¼e)	32¾	32¾	32¾
900	Cleve Tract	11½	11¼	11¼
100	Colon Develop	2¾	2¾	2¾
1000	Colonial Airl	4½	4¾	4½
700	Colo Fuel & I war	2⅞	2½	2⅝
50	Colts P F Arm (¾g)	55	55	55
130	Colum G&E pf (5)	33	32½	32¾
200	Colum O&G	1⅛	⅞	1
3200	Comwith & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Comm P Svc (.40g)	17½	17½	17½
500	Comm Wat Svc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Cons Biscuit (.40n)	3½	3½	3½
200	Cons G&EBal (3.60)	61½	61½	61½
25	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	36¼	36¼	36¼
1000	Cons Stl Corp	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1000	Cont Roll⅛Stl(2)	14	13¾	13¾
200	Cook Pt&V (.80)	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Cooper-Bess (1½e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
650	Copper Range (¾e)	6	5¾	5¾
100	Cornuc G Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Creole Pet (½a)	21⅜	21	21⅜
200	CW Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
1100	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Crown C Pet	3½	3½	3½
700	Crown Drug (.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
4600	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	14	13⅝	13⅝
200	Darby Pet (¼g)	11	11	11
1300	Dayton Rub (¼g)	14	13⅝	14
100	Det Gask & Mfg (1)	11	11	11
500	Det Gray Ir	1	1	1
200	Det Mich Stove (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Durh Hos B (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
900	Duro-Test (.05g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Duval Tex Sul (2e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
100	East Gas&F	2	2	2
375	East G&FSpf(1½k)	29½	28¼	29
100	East G&Gprpf(4½)	51¼	50¾	51¼
4300	East Sta Corp	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	East Sta pf B	18	18	18
100	East Sug As (1¾k)	37¾	37½	37¾
100	Easy Wash MB (½e)	3¼	4¼	4¼
11100	El Bond & Sh	4	3¾	4
600	El Bd&Sh pf (6)	58½	58½	58½
100	El Bd&Sh $5 pf (5)	54½	54¼	54½
50	El P&L 2 pf 9	15½	15½	15½
100	Electrographic	6¾	6¼	6¼
500	Emerson Elec (.35e)	6¼	5¾	5¾
1900	Equity Corp	1⅛	⅞	⅞
50	EquityCrp$3pf(1¼e)	30¼	30	30
100	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Eversharp Inc	9	9	9
1300	Fairchild En & Air	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100	Fairchild Av (1e)	9	9	9
200	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	8	8	8
100	Fansteel Met (¼e)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
200	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	82½	82¼	82½
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	Ford M Can B (h1)	18½	18½	18½
2400	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Froedt G&M (.80)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	21	21	21
300	Fuller G A1 (2e)	12	11¾	11¾
75	Fuller 52 cv (3)	35½	35½	35½
200	Fuller 4½ pf (4)	52½	52½	52½
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	14	14½	14½
10	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	67½	67½	67½
100	Gilbert (AC)	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Gen Share	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1000	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
40	Godschaux S pf (7)	97	97½	97½
1900	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Grand Rap V (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Gray Mfg	4½	4½	4½
25	Gt Atl & P nv (1¼g)	69½	69½	69½
50	Gt Nor Pap (.40g)	32½	32½	32½
200	Grenf T & D (1e)	8	7¾	7¾
1900	Gulf Oil	44¼	44	44
25	Gypsum L & Al	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
400	Hall Lamp (.30ee)	6⅝	6	6
500	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Tarvard Brew (.20e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Hat Cor Am B (¼g)	4½	4½	4½
200	Hearn D Strs	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
900	Hecla Min (1¼g)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	19½	19½	19½
800	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8¼	8	8¼
70	Hormel & Co (2)	34	34	34
275	Horn & Hard 1.60)	25⅜	24	25¾
900	Humble Oil (⅝e)	66	65¾	66¾
400	Hum-Ross P (.20e)	4½	4¾	4¾
500	Huvler's	⅞	⅞	⅞
1700	Ill Iowa Pow	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
2300	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5½	5½	5½
200	Ill Iowa Pwrpf(⅜k)	30¾	30½	30¾
50	Ill Zinc (¼g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
800	Imp Oil Lt (h¼)	11¾	11¼	11¼
100	Int Cig Mch (.30e)	13½	13½	13½
200	Ins Co N Am (2½)	74	73⅜	74
100	Int Indust	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Int Petrol (h1)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Int Pet rez (h1	18¼	18¼	18¼
600	Int Prod (⅜e)	7½	7½	7½
1300	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Inters Pw Del pf	2½	2½	2½
200	Invest Roy (.04)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
2400	Jacobs (FL)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
10	Kansas G&E pf (7)	118½	118½	118½
2900	Kingston Prod (.10)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	Kirk LakeGM (h.04)	⅛	⅛	⅛

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
140	Lack RR NJ (4)	31	31	31
2300	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
100	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Lane-Wells (⅛g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
2200	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	6⅛	6	6
1000	Leonard Oil Dev	¼	¼	¼
200	Line Material (½e)	8½	8½	8½
50	Lipton pf (1½)	19	19	19
1600	Lone Star Gas (.80e)	7½	7½	7½
1200	Long Is Ltg	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
50	Long Is L pf	30	30	30
100	Long Is L pf B	5⅞	5½	5½
5300	Louis L&E (.10g)	6⅝	6¼	6¼
400	Manati Sug war	1	1	1
200	Marion St Shov	4¾	4½	4½
1100	Mass Util Asso	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	McCord Rad B	2½	1¾	2
100	McWill Dredg (1)	9½	9½	9½
50	Mead John (3a)	136	136	136
300	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3½	3¾	3¾
100	Mercant Strs (2½)	22½	22½	22½
1000	Merritt-C & S	7½	7½	7½
400	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
1700	Mich Bumper	¾	1⅛	1⅛
300	Mich Stl Tube	5⅞	5¼	5⅜
400	Michigan Sug	⅞	1⅛	⅞
200	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	6½	6½	6½
100	Micromat Hone (.20e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Mid St P B vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Mid West Corp (.35e)	7	6¾	6¾
150	Mdl Dil cv pf (¼k)	9	9	9
150	Midl Stl n-cum (3)	13½	13½	13½
100	Midvale (½g)	28¾	28¾	28¾
200	Mid-West Abr	2	2	2
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Minn Min&M (.30g)	57½	57½	57½
100	Missouri P S vc (.40)e	6½	6½	6½
2700	Molybdenum (½g)	7¼	6¾	7⅛
100	Monarch M T (¾g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
300	Monogram Pict	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1100	Mt City Cop	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Muskeg P Ring(¼g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
325	Muskogee (⅝e)	6½	6½	6½
1400	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Nat Cont (1)	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
700	Nat Fuel G (1)	10	10	10
100	Nat Sugar Ref(½g)	12	12	12
100	Nat Trans (1¼e)	12½	12½	12½
800	Nat Tun & Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Navarro Oil (.80e)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Nelson (H) (¼e)	5	5	5
100	Nestle-Lehlur-A (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	New Eng T&T(1½g)	97½	97½	97½
100	N H Clock	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	New Idea Inc(.60a)	15	15	15
600	N J Zinc (½g)	63¼	62¾	63½
100	N Y Auction (¼e)	3	3	3
100	NY Shipbdfsh (3e)	20	20	20
10	NYSta E&G pf(5.10)	104	104	104
40	NY Wat Svc pf	53	50	53
2900	Niag Hud Pow	2¾	2½	2¾
100	Niag Hud 1 pf	50½	50	50
31500	Niag Hud A war	1-16	1-32	1-32
100	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1500	Niles-Bem-P2(¼g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Noma Elec (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
4200	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅛	⅜	⅜
30	N Ind PS 6 pf (6)	94	94	94
800	Nor Sta Pw A	6	5	5
100	Ogden Corp	3½	3½	3½
200	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18½	18½	18½
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	49½	49½	49½
10	Okla NG cv pf(5½)	112¼	112¼	112¼
50	Omar Inc (⅛e)	8½	8½	8½
200	Overseas Sec (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Pac G&E 5½ pf (1⅜)	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
10	Pac Ltg pf (5)	107	107	107
3100	Pantepec Ill Ven	5¼	5	5⅛
100	Penin Tel (2)	31½	31½	31½
2200	Pennroad (¼e)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
300	Pa-Cent Airl	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
50	Pa Edis $5 pf (5)	81	81	81
800	Pa Gas & El A	½	¾	¾
10	Pa P&L 87 pf (7)	87½	87½	87½
150	PaWat&Pow (4)	58½	58½	58½
75	Pepperell (10)	108½	107½	108½
800	Pharis T&R (.30e)	6	4¾	4¾
200	Phillips Pkg (½e)	6	6	6
6800	Phoenix Sec	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Phoen Sec pf (8)	48½	48½	48½
3000	Pioneer Gold	1½	1½	1½
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7½	7¼	7¼
370	Pitts & Lake E (5½e)	57½	55½	56¾
200	Pitts Pl Gl (3¾e)	91	91	91
200	Ploug Inc (.60)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Potrero Sugar	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Pwdr & Alex (.15g)	5	5	5
3800	Premier Gld (h.06)	1⅛	¾	1⅛
400	Prod Corp	¼	¼	¼
100	Prov Gas (.55e)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
200	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	47¾	47½	47¾
200	Pug Sd P&T (1¼e)	10½	10½	10½
30	Quaker Oats (4)	82	82	82
20	Quaker Oats pf (6)	154½	154½	154½
2700	RKO opt war	¾	1⅛	1⅛
300	Raytheon Mfg	5⅝	5	5⅝
2200	Red Bank Oil	¾	¾	¾
100	Reed Roll Bit (1½e)	23⅜	23¾	23¾
1300	Republic Avia (¼g)	4½	4	4
100	Richmond Rad	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Rio Grande V G vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
70	Roch G&E pf D (6)	94½	94½	94½
150	Royal Type (4)	52⅞	52½	52½
100	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Ryerson & Haynes	1	1	1
2500	St Regis Pap	2⅜	2¾	2⅞
900	Salt Dome Oil	4½	4½	4½
100	Samson Unit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Schulte (DA)	¾	¾	¾
100	Scullin Stl (2)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Sec Corp Gen	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3200	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1	1
400	Seiberling Rub (½g)	6⅛	6	6
1000	Selected Indus	¾	¾	¾
100	Sel Ind (al cl) (5½)	57¼	57	57
100	Sel Ind pf (5½)	57¾	57	57¾
500	Shat-Denn	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	Singer Mfg (6a)	208¾	205	208¾
500	Singer Ltd	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Solar Airc (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Solar Mfg (.20e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
2300	Sonotone	3	3	3
100	So Coast	3	3	3
100	So Penn Oil (1⅛a)	45	45	45
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	31	31	31
200	Southl Royal	8½	8½	8½
100	Spalding	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
60	Spalding 1 pf	27⅞	27¼	27¼
100	Stand Cap&S (¾e)	4	4	4
50	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
500	Stand Dredg (.20e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Stand Dreg pf (1.60)	14½	13⅜	14½
100	St Oil Ky (1)	15½	15½	15½
25	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	112¼	112¼	112¼
300	St Pow ⅜ Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Stand Prod (.40e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Stand Stl-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Std Stl Sprg (1½e)	26¾	26½	26⅝
2300	Starrett Corp vtc	1	⅞	⅞
50	Sterch Br St 2 pf (1g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Steri Al Prod (.90e)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
100	Sullivan Mach (¼g)	16½	16½	16½
3000	Sunray Oil (.10e)	3⅝	3⅛	3¼
400	Tampa El (.40g)	20¼	20¼	20¼
1300	Technicolor	9	8⅝	8⅝
800	Texon Oil&L (.10g)	5	4½	4½
50	Thew Shovel (2½e)	19½	19¼	19¼
1100	Tishman Realty	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
500	Tob Prod Exp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Trans-Lux	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Transwest Oil (.30e)	8	8	8
500	Tri-Cont war	¾	⅝	⅝
600	Tubize Chat	6⅜	6¼	6¼
200	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Uylite Corp (.20e)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
300	Unit Aire Pr(1a)	9½	9½	9½
2800	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅛	⅞	⅞
4600	Unit Corp war	3-32	3-32	3-32
6800	Unit Gas	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1300	Unit Gas war	¼	7-32	7-32
12100	Unit Lt & Pow A	½	½	½
6500	Unit Lt & Pow B	½	½	½
1200	Unit Lt & P pf	26⅞	26¼	26¼
100	US & Int Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	US & I Sec pf(5e)	69¾	69¾	69¾
900	US Foil B	4½	4½	4½
300	US Lines pf(.70)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	US Rub Recl	2⅜	2¼	2¼
300	US Radiator	2	2	2
500	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
4300	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
200	Univ Corp vtc	14¼	14	14
100	Ut-Idaho Sug (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Utah P&L pf (3½k)	48½	48½	48½
300	Valspar Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Virg Pub Svc pf	60½	60	60
500	Waco Airc (.30e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Wagner Bakvtc (.60e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Walker Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Way Knit M (1¾e)	12⅝	12½	12½
500	Wentwth Mfg (½e)	3	2⅞	3
100	West Va C & C (½e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
1400	West Air Lines	6⅝	6⅜	6½
50	West Md 1 pf(7e)	76½	76	76½
125	W'morel'd Coal (1g)	24½	24½	24½
200	WolverinePCem (⅛e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1900	Wright Harg (h.40)	3⅛	3	3

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
16	Am P&L 6s 2016	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Ark P&L 5s 56	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	As Elec 4½s 53	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
29	As G&E 5s 50	16	15½	16
1	As G&E 5½s 57	16	16	16
16	As G&E 5s 58	16

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

What Happened at Loon Cottage

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," and "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

We know some people who had a house on a little island in a lake. It was called Loon Cottage, and the island was Loon Island, because, for as long as anyone could remember, a pair of loons had built their nest on its shores, diving about playfully in the water, or filling the air with their wild and lonely cries.

It happened that, one year, the people who owned the island were very late in coming to their cottage for their vacation. June went by, and July, and then August. It was not until September that they were able to leave the city for their stay at the island.

As they rowed across the water from the land in a rowboat filled with suitcases and boxes tied with string, and bags of groceries, the wife said,

"How funny! I thought for a moment I saw smoke coming out of our chimney!"

The man, who was rowing, looked about for a moment over his shoulder.

"It must have been a little mist among the pines," he remarked. "Who could be at the cottage?"

"There's certainly no boat on the beach," his wife agreed. "Anyone who was there would have to be a good swimmer!" And she laughed.

The Shades Were Up

But a moment later she thought, "I didn't remember that we left the shades up!"

And about the same time, her husband thought, "I didn't remember that I didn't close the little door into the woodshed."

But they said nothing aloud, and walked side by side up from the rowboat to the verandah. The doors were locked with padlocks, just as they had been left. The man took a key from his pocket and opened the kitchen door, and his wife stepped in.

Ah, what a scene of dismay met their eyes!

There was a lady loon washing dishes at the sink. She was terribly upset when she saw them and tried to get out of her apron without drying her wing-tips. And there was a gentleman loon just bringing in wood from the shed to stack behind the stove. He looked up with a start and dropped half the wood with a clatter.

"Junior! Sissy!" cried the lady loon wildly. "Get up! get up! the humans have come!" And she hurried off as fast as her short legs would carry her and returned almost immediately with the sleepy-looking twins under her wings. The gentleman loon had also hurried into the bedroom and came back with a suitcase into which all their things had been crammed any which way.

Off in a Hurry

As he scuttled by the astonished owners of Loon Cottage, they thought they heard him murmur, "So sorry! We thought you weren't coming this year!"

"Don't hurry off!" the man and woman cried after them, recovering a little from their first surprise. "Do come back! It's all right! We understand!"

But Mrs. Loon with the babies was already sliding down the bank, and Mr. Loon and the suitcase were close behind her. They never stopped at all until they were well out in the lake, and then they were so embarrassed that they dived right out of sight every time they saw the people so much as glance in their direction.

At last the man and woman gave up calling to them and went back to carry up and unpack their own things.

"I must say, they kept everything neat," she said.

"I won't have to fill the lamps," he said.

The only things which the loons had forgotten in their hurry were Mrs. Loon's checquered apron and a little green hot-water-bottle which the babies must have used on cold nights. The people left them on the shore in plain sight and the next day they were gone. All through September, the loons remained very shy, but when the people rowed away with their suitcases, the loons swam nearer and waved goodbye.

The man and woman whispered together a little, and then the man shouted:

"We won't be back till next summer. Don't you want to use the cottage till you go south?"

There was a little pause while the loons whispered together in their turn, and then they shouted in their wavery voices:

"Thanks, we'd lo-o-o-o-o-ve to-o-o-o-o!"

"That's nice," said the woman from her seat among the bundles to her husband who was once again rowing, "After all, it's called Loon Cottage."

(The End)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Loon and the suitcase were close behind—A drawing by Maurice Day

Puzzle Corner

Riddle Rhyme

What is it that is very round,
And bounces high up off the ground?
It dimples if you squeeze it, then
It comes out nice and round again.
Sometimes with bat as well you play,
And hit this round thing far away,
Or throw it for your dog to bring.
What is this soft, round, bouncing thing?

Charade

My first means damage or impair.
My second is a line of things.
My whole you ought to find inside
The soup-bone that the butcher brings.

Another Riddle

It has a bark but cannot bite,
And so a dog it will not be.
Upon its leaves you cannot write,
And so it's not a book, you see.
It has strong limbs, but cannot run,
And so it can't be you or me;
And now my riddle-rhyme is done,
You must have guessed it is a ——.

A Tree Charade

My first is the edge of a garment.
My second you turn with a key;
Then my whole—if you put them together—
Will be a fine evergreen tree.

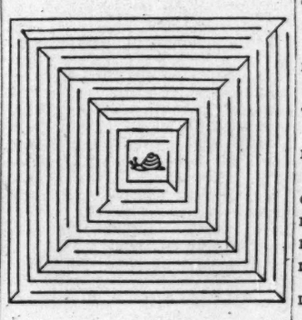
Musical Charade

My first is a sack, and three letters will spell it.
My second is tubes through which liquids are run.
My whole you blow air in, and then you expel it,
And thus you make music—if properly done;
And in Bonnie Scotland you'll hear it a lot,
For its music is dear to the heart of the Scot.

(Watch for the answers on this page next Monday)

Sam Snail Persists

Sam Snail was told that in the middle of the garden there grew a most delicious plant which was so difficult to find that even the most patient snail had given up the search. But Sam Snail was determined not to be beaten, and starting off through a break he found in the garden wall, he went on and on until he reached the plant. Which way did Sam Snail go?



Answers to Last Puzzle Corner

Answer to Charade: Plumage.

Answer to Riddle Rhyme: A bird.

Earth Has Secrets

Earth has her secrets. Like a child,
She tells them only to her friends.
Do you know why the waves are curled?
Do you know where the rainbow ends?

Do you know what the new moon sings,
When not a cloud is in the sky?
Why there is fire underground?
What made the mountains high?

Sometimes it is a secret place
Which Earth will show you, softly, clearly—
Then you must thank her from your heart
And love the spot she gave you dearly.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Dandelions and Parachutes

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Almost before the snow has melted or the frost has left the ground, the small, friendly faces of the dandelions look up at us from the grass.

"Here we are," they seem to say, "in our fresh new yellow dresses."

They are brave little flowers to venture out so early, for there will be cold days yet and, perhaps, frosty nights. But the dandelions do not mind a little cold. They push their thick roots deep into the ground, where the moisture they need is always to be found, and spread their long-notched leaves in a wide circle around them to catch the warming sunshine.

They are wise little flowers, too, and they have need to be. For there are many dangers in the world for them.

Safety in the Meadow

If they grow in a meadow, they may be eaten by grazing cows and sheep. But the dandelions know how to guard against this danger. They keep their leaves close to the ground, and fill them with bitter juice which the cows and sheep do not like. If they grow on lawns, their heads may be snipped off by a mower. So dandelions that live on lawns do not grow tall, and the blades of the mower usually pass above them, leaving them unharmed.

Because they are so wise, most dandelions escape their dangers and live to scatter their seeds far and wide over the countryside. And the way they do this is very strange and wonderful.

When its seeds have ripened, a dandelion tightly closes its shaggy yellow head. Then its hollow stem begins to grow longer, until it is taller than the grass and weeds around it.

After a few days the dandelion opens again, but a great change has now taken place. Instead of a yellow head at the top of the hollow stem there is a ball of fine white down.

A Puff Ball

This ball is made of dozens of fine silky strands, and at the lower end of each strand is a dandelion seed. The other end of the strand bears a tiny parachute of softest down, so thin that a puff of wind may blow it away.

And that is just what happens.

Along comes a puff of wind, and away go the tiny parachutes, each one carrying a dandelion seed!

High above the treetops they sail, on and on, wherever the wind may carry them. But, at last, the wind dies down and the tiny seeds, still clinging to their parachutes, drop softly to the ground, where the warm earth and moldering leaves will quicken them to life.

And then one morning, when another spring has come, there will be other small dandelion faces looking up at us in the grass.

And all this happens because the wise little dandelion knows how to guard itself from danger and to send its tiny seeds out into the world by parachute!

(Watch for a story about bluebirds Monday after next.)

Drawn by Elsa Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Street Crossing

Green Light, Red Light,
On and off they go,
Telling me to look and listen,
Speed up or go slow.

Mummy says "Obedience"
Is what they really say;
Guiding little folks and big
The surest, safest way.

Anyway I thank you
Every day and night,
For what you do, for what you are,
Green, Red and Yellow Light.

AURILLA A. WRIGHT

The Watch That Went Flying

(Founded on Fact)

"Tick, t-ick, ti-ck, t-i-c-k. Oh, dear," said the wristlet watch, "I'm stopping!"

He soon found that he couldn't push his hands any further, and that he was still saying "Halfpast two," long after the light had worked its way through the curtains at Betty's window.

"Such a thing has never happened to me before," declared the watch. "But then, I suppose it's not very good for one to slide down a whole flight of stairs as I did this evening."

He decided that it was no use worrying, however, and lay quietly on the dressing-table until Betty got up for breakfast and found that he had stopped. Then she said, "Oh, dear!" too, and added, "I must get you put right at once."

So, after school that day Betty took him to her old friend, Mr. Wilson, the watchmaker.

"Hm, yes," said Mr. Wilson, "I see what is wrong. Call again in three months and I'll have it ready for you."

"Three months!" gasped Betty. "Oh, I couldn't possibly leave it for as long as that. You see Don, my brother, lent it to me, and I must have it right when he comes home from boarding school next month."

A Fine Fix

Mr. Wilson said he was very, very sorry, but it couldn't possibly be done. So Betty went to the other watchmakers in the town and asked them to help her. One said it would take him three months, and another thought he might manage it in two, while a third said it would be at least six months.

That evening that watch was lying on the lounge table when Betty's uncle, who was an airman, came in and picked him up.

Betty told her uncle the whole story, and he looked thoughtful.

Then he turned to Betty. "Shall I try to get it mended for you?"

"Oh, please, yes!" cried Betty.

So the next day the watch was wrapped up very carefully and put in the airman's pocket, and up he went into the sky, higher and further.

At last the airplane stopped, and after a time the watch felt himself being unwrapped, and there he was in a very fine shop with numbers of other watches and lots of clocks ticking away around him.

The airman was talking to someone on the other side of a counter.

"And you can promise faithfully to have it ready in a fortnight's time?" he was saying. "That's fine!" And he left the shop.

"Is this London?" the watch asked, looking about him.

"London?" cried all the other watches. "Oh, dear, no. Nor Paris nor Switzerland either!"

"Well, where is it?" asked the puzzled watch. They wouldn't tell him, but later he guessed it himself.

It was quite nice in the case, but after a time he began to feel fidgety. "How long have I been here?" he asked.

"Thirteen days," said an old clock in a corner, who was proud of showing the date as well as the time.

"By my hands and dial!" exclaimed the watch, "I ought to go home tomorrow, and I don't seem half ready yet. I hope the man won't forget."

Journey Back

Just after that the watchmaker came in and worked so hard on the wheels and springs that the wristlet watch had no time to look out of the window or to tick to the others. But even so, he wasn't quite ready when the airman arrived.

"Just another half hour," begged the watchmaker.

"Very well, but please do hurry," answered the other. "The airplane can't wait for me."

The watch was overjoyed when he was set right with just two minutes to spare. Then once more he went into the airman's pocket and flew up, up, up into the sky and on, on, on until the long journey was over.

"Just in time!" cried Betty with joy when she saw the watch again. "Don comes home tomorrow!"

"That's excellent," ticked he happily. "And there are not many English watches that can boast of having flown to the United States to be mended!"

Drawn by Carolyn Haywood for The Christian Science Monitor

Jack Horner's Party

Dear Girls and Boys,

We are going to have a Jack Horner Party on the page for Children every month this year, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the pie—that is we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them.

Be sure to get Mother—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age and whether the paper is your own unaided work. If you want your papers returned, you must enclose stamped, addressed envelopes, and remember that the judge's decision is final.

Address your papers to
Jack Horner's Party
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Looking forward to lots of fun for all of us.
Your playmate,
Jack Horner

P.S. 1940

Anti-Soviet Talk of Nazis Seeks to Involve Churches

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—A protest against Nazi totalitarianism, execution of hostages and persecution of Jews was contained in a pastoral letter written by Count Konrad von Preysing, Roman Catholic Bishop of Berlin, and circulated in Germany, the Daily Mail reports in a dispatch from Stockholm.

The letter, published in the Swedish weekly Trots Allt, was quoted by the Daily Mail as saying:

"It is a divine principle that the life of an innocent individual, whether an unborn child or an aged person, is sacred and that the innocent shall not be punished with the guilty or in place of the guilty. Neither an individual nor a community can create a law against this."

By Religious News Service

The Nazis and Quislings in the occupied countries of Europe are making a concerted effort to involve the churches in their latest anti-Bolshevist propaganda campaign.

The Quisling press in Norway this week denounced opposition clergymen as "spiritual bolshevists" and accused the church of co-operating with "paid Communist terror groups" who receive orders from Moscow. Prof. Ole Christian Hallesby, head of the anti-Quisling Provisional Church Council, who is known as a conservative churchman, was singled out for particularly violent attacks.

In Denmark, the Nazi journal, Kritisk Ugerevue, accused the Roman Catholic Church of co-operating with Communism and praying for "Hitler's death and Germany's destruction." This was all blamed upon Bishop Theodore Suhr, Vicar Apostolic of Denmark.

Involving Roman Catholics

Danish church leaders were not impressed, however, and there were signs that church resistance is growing bolder. The Primate of the Danish Lutheran Church, Bishop Hans Fuglsand-Damgaard of Copenhagen, sent a message to Professor Hallesby expressing support for the anti-Quisling stand of the "fighting Norwegian brother church," and declaring that the Danish people are following the fight of the Norwegian Church with "deep admiration."

In Holland, the Nazis are attempting to spread the belief that high-ranking church leaders are in favor of the current anti-Bolshevist crusade. The Nazi-controlled Hilversum radio broadcast a statement to the effect that Joseph Cardinal Van Roey, Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium, had issued a directive to the Roman Catholic clergy saying:

"Whatever may happen after the war, and no matter what unpleasantness may result from the occupation, it pales into insignificance when set against the fight of Germany against Bolshevism."

The Nazi radio also stated that Cardinal Van Roey has issued a directive to the effect that political flags could be allowed to be taken into churches. As a result, said the Nazi broadcast, local flags of the Flemish National Socialists of several towns and villages in Belgium have appeared in the churches.

The Nazi story is obviously false. It contradicts everything that is known about Cardinal Van Roey. But it throws much light on the current propaganda strategy of the Nazis.

In fact that Dutch Nazi propagandists represent the Roman Catholic Church as being lined up with the Nazis in their anti-Bolshevist crusade, and that Danish Nazis at the same time denounce the Roman Catholic Church for allegedly co-operating with Communism, is not so inconsistent as it seems. It is part of a carefully planned strategy which aims to make Russia the center of controversy, and initiate a divisive debate which will engender suspicion of and animosity toward the Soviets. It is a phase of the "divide and conquer" technique which the Nazis have used so well in the past.

Inconsistencies Over Jews

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda, appears to be following the same line with regard to Russia as he uses in his world-wide campaign to discredit the Jews. He pictures Jews on the one hand as capitalists intent upon ruling civilization, and on the other, as Communists intent upon destroying civilization. Consistency is unimportant: the main thing is to center attention on the Jews and make them the subject of heated debate, thus distracting attention from real issues.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

London

London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, 1 Nutford Place, W 1, 8 p. m., April 23.

Middlesex

Chiswick: Chiswick Town Hall, 3 p. m. April 18.

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 22.

United States

Alabama

Mobile: Admiral Semmes Hotel Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 9.
Montgomery: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 9.
Tuscaloosa: Morgan Hall, University of Alabama, 8 p. m., March 8.

California

Balboa (auspices First Church, Newport Beach): Balboa Theater, Central Avenue, between Washington and Main, 3 p. m., March 7.
Calexico: Calexico High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 7.
Lakeport: Orpheum Theater, Main Street, 8 p. m., March 9.
La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, 3 p. m., March 7.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 9.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church edifice, 433 South Normandie, 8 p. m., March 11.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Fox Village Theater, Westwood Village, 12:10 p. m., March 12.
Oakland (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1330 Lakeshore Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 8.
Pasadena (Second Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, Garfield Avenue and Green Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
Ramona: Woman's Club House, Main Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
San Diego (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1839 Robinson Avenue, 8 p. m., March 11.
San Diego (Fifth Church): Fox State Theater, El Cajon at Euclid Avenue, 12 m., March 8.

Colorado

Boulder: Church Edifice, Thirteenth Street and Mapleton Avenue, 8 p. m., March 8.
Denver (joint lecture): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Fourteenth Avenue and Logan Street, 8 p. m., March 9; Paramount Theater, Sixteenth and Glenarm, 12 m., March 10.

Florida

De Land: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 11.
Jacksonville: Church Auditorium, First and Laura Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 11.
Miami (First Church): Church Auditorium, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., March 9.
St. Augustine: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 11.
Sanford: South Side Primary School, Fourteenth Street, between Magnolia and Palmetto Avenues, 8 p. m., March 12.

Georgia

Albany: Church Edifice, Fourth Avenue and Monroe Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
Columbus: Church Edifice, Wynnton Road and Blanford Avenue, 8:30 p. m., March 11.

Illinois

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., March 8.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., March 12.
Sterling: Church Auditorium, 502 First Avenue, 8 p. m., March 9.

Indiana

Mishawaka: Mishawaka High School, 1202 Lincolnway East, 3 p. m., March 7.
Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, Earlham College, 3 p. m., March 7.

Iowa

Fort Dodge: High School Auditorium, 1015 Fifth Avenue North, 3:15 p. m., March 7.
Mason City: Church Edifice, 23 Third Street, N. W., 8 p. m., March 11.
Waterloo: Church Edifice, West Second and Wellington Streets, 8 p. m., March 9.

Kansas

Arkansas City: Junior-Senior High School Auditorium, 200 South Second Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
Marysville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 12.

Louisiana

Alexandria: City Park Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 7.
New Orleans (First Church): New Orleans Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 8.

Maryland

Baltimore (Second Church): Church Edifice, Liberty Heights Avenue and Dennlyn Road, 3:30 p. m., March 12.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., March 8.

Mississippi

Clarksdale: Elizabeth Door High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 7.
Laurel: Y. W. C. A., 3:30 p. m., March 7.

Missouri

Poplar Bluff: County Court Room, Butler County Court House, 3 p. m., March 7.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5580 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 11.
Springfield (First Church): Church Edifice, 330 East Central Street, 8 p. m., March 11.

Nevada

Winnemucca: Nixon Opera House, 8 p. m., March 12.

New York

Jamaica: Church Edifice, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., March 12.
Rochester (Second Church): Church Edifice, Seneca Parkway at Maplewood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 11.

North Carolina

Asheville: Church Edifice, 64 North French Broad Avenue, 8 p. m., March 8.

Ohio

Cincinnati (Second Church): Scottish Rite Cathedral, Masonic Temple Building, Fifth and Broadway, 12 m., March 9.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
Delaware: Willies High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 7.
Galion: Senior High School Auditorium, North Union at Church Street, 8:15 p. m., March 12.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, 15422 Detroit Avenue, 8 p. m., March 11.

Oklahoma

Lawton: Emerson Auditorium, Fourth Street and B Avenue, 3 p. m., March 7.
Norman: Holmberg Hall, University Campus, 3 p. m., March 7.
Tulsa (First Church): Church Edifice, 924 South Boulder Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 9. (Note change of date.)

Pennsylvania

Franklin: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 9.
Greensburg: Greensburg High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 8.
Philadelphia (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1834 North Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 7.

Rhode Island

Newport: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., March 7.

South Dakota

Sioux Falls: Coliseum, Main Avenue and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 9.

Texas

Bay City: First Christian Church, Fifth Street and Avenue G, 3 p. m., March 7.
Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 8.
Dennison: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 11.
Houston (First Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 8 p. m., March 8.
Laredo: Hamilton Hotel, Convention Hall, Salinas and Matamoros, 8 p. m., March 11.
Plainview: City Auditorium, 901 Broadway, 8 p. m., March 8.
Victoria: First Baptist Church, 301 North Glass Street, 8 p. m., March 9.

Utah

Ogden: Church Edifice, Monroe Boulevard and Twenty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., March 11.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 7.
Fort Atkinson: Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 8.

Wyoming

Casper: Church Edifice, Fourth and Grant Streets, 3 p. m., March 7.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on March 7, 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on March 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1400kc, on March 7, 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on April 25.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, on March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 7, 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on March 7, 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on March 7; April 4; May 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on March 7, 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on March 7, 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on March 21; April 18; May 16.

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Door Is Slowly Closing On Bruins' Title Hopes

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The door is slowly closing on the Boston Bruins' chances for the National Hockey League championship, and it will take only a slight nudge or two by the surging Detroit Red Wings to shut it tight.

With Bruins only tying Chicago 4-4 last night while the Detroiters were beating New York Rangers 7-1 Saturday and 5-1 yesterday, the Bostonians fell out of first place for the first time since Dec. 8. Detroit now sports 54 points to the Bruins' 51, and the Red Wings will be pointing for a big two points here at the Garden tomorrow night when the two teams meet for the final time this season.

Four-Pointer

This game really is what is called a four-pointer—if the Wings win they will be five points ahead of the Bruins; if they lose they will be only one point ahead. If they should beat the Rossmen tomorrow evening, the Motor City boys would then need only one more victory in their remaining six games to sew up the championship as far as the Bruins are concerned. Both Toronto and Chicago have outside chances if they should win all their remaining games, but such an event is not considered possible.

In tying Chicago, the Bruins ended their four-game losing streak, but they still haven't won since they turned back Toronto here Feb. 9 in the Red Cross game. And for the second game in a row, both with the Hawks, the Bruins have tossed away three-goal leads. Last Tuesday the B's led 3-0 midway through the first period only to wind up on the short end of a 5-7 score. Last night they had a 4-1 lead at the end of the first period, and again failed to hold the advantage.

This blowing of leads is something new for the Bruins, who earlier in the season had a reputation for being a club which could spot an opponent several goals and then snatch victory away by a blazing rush in the final period.

All at Home

The Bruins' final four games are all at home, where they have lost only three starts in 21. Detroit is here tomorrow, Toronto the 9th, Canadiens the 14th, and Rangers the 18th. The final game with New York will be the Bruins' fourth and last for the Red Cross.

It behooves the Rossmen to win at least two of their remaining contests, for they have not yet nailed down a play-off berth. Toronto and Chicago are both just two and one-half games behind with more games to play than the Bruins. Another four-game losing streak by the local skaters now could be disastrous.

Over the Blue Line

The Boston Olympics split a week-end series with the Curtis Bay Coast Guardsmen, losing 2-7 Saturday and winning 6-3 yesterday . . . These games wound up the "Pics" regular Eastern Amateur League campaign at home . . . They close out their road schedule Wednesday when they go to Baltimore to play the Cutters again . . . Under present plans the Olympics will appear at home only six more times as they enter the league play-offs and meet Coast Guard, New York, and Philadelphia in a double home-and-home series . . . No exhibition games have been scheduled.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Olympics gained an added punch yesterday through the addition of Dartmouth line of Bill Riley, Dick Rondeau, and Bill Harrison . . . These three led Dartmouth to a 6-4 victory over Army Saturday night to win the Pentagonal League title, then came to Boston for Sunday's game . . . They will play here next Sunday in the Olympics' first play-off game with Phillie, but probably won't be able to leave the college for Monday night's contest with the same club . . . Incidentally, these three boys have played in 35 straight games without being defeated—34 as collegians and one as amateurs.

Eastern Swimming League

	W	L	Pct.	Points For	Points Agst
Princeton	6	0	1.000	315	125
Yale	4	0	1.000	208	92
Dartmouth	4	2	.667	264½	185½
Navy	3	3	.500	239½	209½
Harvard	2	3	.400	185	190
Army	2	4	.333	177	273
Columbia	1	4	.200	140	235
Pennsylvania	0	6	.000	120	329

Results Last Week

Princeton 49, Dartmouth 26.
Harvard 40, Army 35.
Princeton 47, Harvard 28.
Dartmouth 57, Columbia 18.
Yale 60, Army 15.
Navy 50, Pennsylvania 24.

Meets This Week

Wednesday, Columbia at Yale.
Saturday, Princeton at Yale; Navy at Army; Dartmouth at Harvard.

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Red Wings Take Over Top Place In Hockey Race

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	22	11	10	54	148	104
Boston	22	17	7	51	172	161
Toronto	20	17	6	46	177	137
Chicago	17	15	12	46	156	149
Montreal	17	19	8	42	152	170
New York	9	28	7	25	135	219

Results Feb. 27

Chicago 4, Toronto 1.
Detroit 7, New York 1.

Results Feb. 28

Chicago 4, Boston 4.
Toronto 4, Montreal 2.
Detroit 5, New York 1.

By the Associated Press

Detroit now is out in front in the National Hockey League race and intends to stay there.

That is the prediction of Manager Jack Adams. The forecast came so readily to Adams' lips he didn't even pause in the preparations he was making to ship Eddie Wares home while the remainder of the Detroiters went on to Boston.

"I have thought all along that we had the best club in the league, and now the standings bear me out," he chirped after his sextet polished off the New York Rangers, 5 to 1. The two points, plus the same number picked up in the Red Wings' 7-to-1 conquest of the Rangers Saturday night, lifted the club three points ahead of the erstwhile leading Boston Bruins.

Bruins Tied

Boston was held to a 4-to-4 tie by Chicago in its only start of the week end. The Hawks and Toronto now are in a third-place tie, the Leafs gaining that position by downing Montreal, 4 to 2, Sunday after bowing to the Chicagoans, 4 to 1, Saturday.

Before going to Boston for Tuesday's encounter, Adams said that Joe Fisher of the Indianapolis Caps of the American League would be called up, but that Wares would be in the line-up Saturday night when Chicago invades the Motor City.

Leafs Outplayed

The slipping Leafs were outplayed most of the way in their game with Montreal but staged rushes frequently enough to pull out the decision and climb back into third place, although sharing it with the Hawks.

Chicago stopped Bill Cowley, ace play-maker for the Bruins, and Doug Bentley of the Hawks moved into first place in the individual point scoring race. Doug poked home two goals and registered one assist to zoom his total to 65 points. Max Bentley added one tally to tie Cowley at 64 for second.

National A. A. U. Indoor Meet

60-Yard Dash

Won by Herbert Thompson, Jersey City; second, Private Barney Ewell, Camp Lee, Va.; third, Harold Stickel, Pittsburgh. Time: 6.1 seconds. (New meet record.)

60-Yard High Hurdles

Won by Robert Wright, Columbus, Ohio; second, Charles Hlad, Chicago; third, Ed Dugger, Dayton, Ohio. Time: 7.4 seconds.

60-Yard Low Hurdles

Won by Harold Stickel, Pittsburgh; second, Harrison Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace College; third, Charles Hlad, Chicago. Time: 6.9 seconds.

600-Yard Run

Won by Lewis Smith, Prairie View College, Hempsted, Texas; second, Charles Beetham, Iowa City; third, James Herbert, Grand Street Boys, New York. Time: 1m. 13s.

1,000-Yard Run

Won by James Rafferty, New York A. C.; second, Joseph Nowicki, Fordham; third, William Hulse, New York A. C. Time: 2m. 12.8s.

One-Mile Run

Won by Frank Dixon, New York University; second, Gil Dodds, Boston A. A.; third, Don Burnham, Dartmouth College. Time: 4m. 9.6s.

Three-Mile Run

Won by Gregory Rice, New York A. C.; second, William Marr, New York University; third, Cornelius Styers, New York U. Time: 13m. 53.3s.

One-Mile Walk

Won by Suen Carlsson, Stockholm, Sweden; second, Joseph Medgyesi, New York A. C.; third, William Mihalo, Detroit. Time: 7m. 20.4s.

High Jump

Tie for first between William Vessie, Columbia University, and Joshua Williamson, Camp Pickett, Va., 6ft. 6in.; tie for third between A. Richmond Morcom, U. of New Hampshire and John Visocky, Jr., Portsmouth, Va., Coast Guard, 6ft. 3in.

Pole Vault

Won by Cornelius Warmerdam, San Francisco Olympic Club, 15ft. 3⅞in.; tie for second between Morcom and William Moore, Drake University, 14ft. (New meet record).

Broad Jump

Won by Private Barney Ewell, Camp Lee, Va., 23ft. 8in.; second, Russell Thomas, Jeanette, Pa., Harriers, 23ft. 5⅝in.; third, Morcom, 23ft. 4¾in.

35-Pound Weight

Won by Henry Dryer, New York A. C., 55ft. 3⅞in.; second, Stan Johnson, Iron Works A. A., Bath, Maine, 54ft. 7in.; third, Frank Berst, New York A. C., 51ft. 10½in.

16-Pound Shotput

Won by Bernard Mayer, New York U., 52ft. 4⅝in.; second, James Delaney, Notre Dame U., 51ft.; third, Irving Kintisch, New York U., 48ft. 10¾in.

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Continue Their Record

Outstanding College Line

After playing through 34 straight games without being defeated, this top-notch Dartmouth hockey line yesterday joined the Boston Olympics and ran their string to 35. Left to right: Bill Riley of Medford, Dick Rondeau of Providence, and Bill Harrison of Walpole. They will probably see additional service in several future Olympics' home games.

Sports Around the Hub

Ice Leaves Arena Floor

Evidence that spring is nearly here can be seen in the fact that the ice was taken out of the Boston Arena today. This is several weeks earlier than usual, but Arena officials believe the best of the ice-skating season is past. If conditions do not improve, it may be some time before the ice is put back in, for help has been all too scarce this winter. Many times Ice-Maker Neil McKinnon has been forced to use Northeastern students or anyone else he could get. In another year there might not be anyone else to get.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's swimming pool in the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge will be jammed the evening of March 13, for on that date the annual Crimson-Yale dual meet will be held. Furthermore, it will be this sector's chance to see Alan Ford, the Eli's sensational young tank star, whose specialty is shattering world records. A week later he will return to Cambridge for the Eastern Intercollegiates. Ford is a freshman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Track and field interest swings back to Madison Square Garden next week end, the site of the 22nd annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet, otherwise known as the I. C. 4-A. Don MacKinnon of Harvard and the Tufts one-mile relay quartet of Meny, Goldie, Bailey and Bryant are entrants from around here who will bear watching. The one-mile duel between Dartmouth's Don Burnham and Frankie Dixon of N. Y. U. also figures to bring the crowd to its feet.

♪ ♪ ♪

There is a noticeable absence this year of pre-season stories weighing the relative merits of the various big league ball clubs. One or two writers have discussed the National and American League pennant races to considerable length, but most of the boys have stayed away. The reason, of course, is that with the players going into the service daily, a flag contender could over night lose a power hitter or 20-game pitcher, changing the entire outlook of the race. All "experting," therefore, should be delayed until the teams walk to the starting line.

♪ ♪ ♪

Awarding of letters and the election of next year's captain will feature the annual Northeastern hockey banquet, to be held this evening at the Hotel Lenox. Outstanding candidates for the captaincy include Bob Otenti, first string defenseman; Will Shannon, starting goalie; and the entire second line of Walt Hurley, Gabe Conner and Bob Maker—all of whom are juniors.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern can justifiably claim the New England Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League championship for this season, even though there is no rule to cover the odd situation which developed. Usually the title is awarded on a percentage basis, which would mean that Boston College with its 4 and 0 record would win. But B. C. did not play four league opponents, beating B. U. and N. U. twice, so Northeastern is given top billing with its 7 and 2 record. Congratulations are in order to Coach Bill Linskey for winning a championship in his first season as mentor.

♪ ♪ ♪

Linskey, by the way, is also trainer of the Olympics, with whom he is an undefeated coach. When Hago Harrington was ill this winter, Bill took over and guided the team to three straight victories. Linskey, one of the best-liked figures in local sports, doesn't quite know which feat he is proudest of.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Garden turned down a proposition to have the Curtis Bay Cutters, winners of the Eastern League championship, meet the future Allan Cup champions of Canada in an exhibition series. Coach Mel Harwood of the servicemen said that the American site for the games now would probably be Chicago, with the balance taking place in Montreal.

♪ ♪ ♪

Saturday night at the Garden Harvard and Yale meet in the second game of their annual hockey series. The Crimson won the opener in New Haven 4-1 last Saturday.

Army Rejects Leo Durocher

By the Associated Press

New York, March 1

Leo (The Lip) Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, was rejected by the Army today.

Durocher, who will be 38 years old July 27, took his physical examination with a large number of other inductees and afterward expressed disappointment over failure to pass the examination.

The H-Y contest at the Garden Saturday is the reason that the 'Pics are playing next Monday night, and the H-Y jayvee game Saturday afternoon is the reason why the Olympics will be splitting the evening with schoolboy players. Originally the schoolboys were to have a championship play-off Saturday afternoon with the final a preliminary feature before the Olympics' game at night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Saturday Briefs . . . The Braves signed Charles Barrett, pitcher, for the season . . . The Bay State leaguers defeated the Greater Boston All-Stars in a 7-5 hockey game . . . Northeastern's hockey team defeated Tufts 7-3 . . . Dartmouth took its second consecutive Pentagonal League title when it won a 6-4 hockey date with Army . . . In a basketball game, Northeastern defeated Connecticut U. 50-46 . . . Princeton's wrestlers baffled Harvard, 21-9, and Princeton's swimmers won over Harvard, 47-28 . . . Tufts won eight of 10 events in a triangular meet with Mass. State and Worcester Tech . . . In a cage thriller, Tufts took the Crimson, 57-56.

Pentagonal Hockey League

	W	T	L	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Dartmouth*	7	1	0	15	40	24
Harvard	5	1	1	11	40	19
Yale	3	0	3	6	25	18
Army	1	0	6	2	21	40
Princeton	1	0	7	2	12	37

*Won 1943 title.

Results Last Week

Yale 6, Princeton 0.
Harvard 8, Army 4.
Dartmouth 6, Army 4.
Harvard 4, Yale 1.

Games This Week

Wednesday, Yale at Army.
Saturday, Yale at Harvard.

Dartmouth Five Is Unstoppable In Eastern Race

Eastern Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Dartmouth	8	1	803	357	.889
Princeton	6	2	346	292	.750
Pennsylvania	5	3	374	350	.625
Columbia	4	5	443	477	.444
Cornell	4	5	377	356	.444
Harvard	3	5	340	395	.375
Yale	0	9	292	448	.000

Results Last Week

Dartmouth 70, Columbia 48.
Princeton 38, Yale 25.
Harvard 57, Pennsylvania 56.
Cornell 51, Yale 34.
Columbia 55, Yale 49.
Dartmouth 66, Pennsylvania 43.
Princeton 41, Cornell 37.

Games This Week

Harvard at Cornell, Columbia at Yale, Pennsylvania at Princeton, Wednesday.
Princeton at Dartmouth, Columbia at Pennsylvania, Harvard at Yale, Saturday.

While Dartmouth's seemingly unstoppable quintet moves relentlessly on to its sixth straight year of domination in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, three players are involved in a tight race for individual scoring honors. They are Bob Myers of the Indians, with 117 points; Freshman Walter Budko of Columbia, a point behind him; and Bud Palmer, Princeton's rangy center, who has a 107 total and one more game to play than the pair who precede him.

Budko's scoring at Dartmouth last Monday night, first reported as 11 points, stands at nine on the official score sheet, thus placing him a point behind Myers rather than one ahead of him. Ken Germann's total in the same game is raised from 10 to 12, thus accounting for the field goal Budko lost.

On Palmer and his teammates the spotlight swings this week, for the Orange and Black again stands as the only team in the circuit with anything more than a mathematical chance of catching the Hanover five. However, the Tigers must defeat the champions on the Dartmouth court Saturday night and must do so without their ace sophomore, Bill Van Breda Kolff. He played a large part in Princeton's 44-39 triumph over the Green on Jan. 30, but has been in the Navy for the past month.

Even before Bill Logan's quintet invades the White Mountains, it must first conquer Penn in a game at Princeton Wednesday evening. Despite their current slump, which has seen them slip in eight days from first to third place, the Quakers remain a formidable foe.

Week-End Sports in Brief

NEWARK, N. J., March 1 (AP)—The Newark baseball club announced today the purchase of eight players from the Dallas club of the Texas League, including Catcher Bill Cronin and Pitcher Ed Marleau.

Four others of the eight are pitchers and their acquisition raises to 17 the strength of the Bears' mound staff, provided all 12 pitcher contracts mailed last week among a total of 28 are accepted.

♪ ♪ ♪

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The hard-hitting first baseman of the Pittsburgh Pirates, Elbie Fletcher, has signed his 1943 contract, the club disclosed. This will be Fletcher's fifth season with the Bucs.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank W. Rickey, brother of Branch Rickey of the Dodgers, has signed on as a scout for Brooklyn's traditional rival, the New York Giants. Frank Rickey formerly was a scout from the St. Louis Cardinals.

Eddie Brannick, secretary of the Giants, also announced that signed contracts had been received from Pitcher Tom Sunkel and Catcher Hugh Poland.

♪ ♪ ♪

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—With the return of Pitcher Roger Wolff's signed contract, Connie Mack announced that all his Philadelphia Athletics are in the fold except pitchers Lum Harris and Bob Savage and outfielder Bob Johnson.

♪ ♪ ♪

CHICAGO (AP)—Illinois shattered the Western Conference scoring record for points in one game by walloping Northwestern, 86 to 44, before an all-time high Chicago Stadium crowd of 19,700.

♪ ♪ ♪

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Debs Garms, who plays equally well in either the outfield or infield, has been obtained by the Cardinals from Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League, President Sam Breadon announced.

♪ ♪ ♪

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Browns and the Cardinals have decided on their dates for their seven-game spring series at Sportsman's Park in St. Louis—April 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18.

♪ ♪ ♪

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Lieut. George Earnshaw, former pitching ace of the Philadelphia Athletics who has been stationed at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station for the past year and a half, will leave this week for sea duty.

Earnshaw, who served first as assistant personnel officer here and later as permanent officer of the day, requested duty at sea, the Navy announced.

♪ ♪ ♪

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Owen Scheets, right-handed pitcher with Minneapolis, of the American Association, was traded to the Washington Americans for Jimmy Pofahl, infielder, formerly with Minneapolis.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles F. Ash, wearing the colors of the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa., became the first schoolboy athlete ever to win three events in one national interscholastic indoor track and field championships.

The achievement brought him the gold watch awarded the meet's outstanding athlete. It was given by the Melrose A. A. after a poll of the newsmen in the press box.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—John C. Holt, 2d, of Fairfield, Conn., annexed the national intercollegiate singles squash championship, defeating James Wyer of Cleveland, a teammate, 15—12, 4—15, 15—11, 15—8.

New Hampshire Athlete Is One-Man Track Team

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It takes a good man to pole vault 14 feet, despite what Warmerdam supporters will tell you. It takes a good man to high jump 6ft. 5in. Too, it takes a better than fair athlete to broad jump 23 feet or more.

The University of New Hampshire, however, has a young man who can do all three in the same meet—in fact, did last Saturday night at the National A. A. U. championships in Madison Square Garden. The young man, as every track fan in this part of the country knows, is A. Richmond "Boo" Morcom.

At Nationals

To guard against the boredom of idleness, perhaps, Morcom entered all three events at the Nationals. He did 6-5 in the high jump and tied for third place. He vaulted an even 14 feet to tie for second behind Warmerdam, who did 15ft. 3⅞in. Boo then did 23ft. 4¾in., for third in the broad jump. What he did between events, nobody seems to know. Probably he ran around the track to keep from getting cool.

Morcom is a living example of that favorite expression of the track critic: the one-man track team. In Tufts indoor cage the other day he won all three of his pet events, to become the first man in the history of New England athletics to score a "triple." His best vault is a fraction over 14-4 and his top high jump a hair over 6-7, two figures which he has approached several times in the same meet.

Busy Athlete

In the big meets—in shows where each event has the cream of the track and field crowd—Morcom is the victim of his own ambition. If he has a fault, it is that he refuses to concentrate on one specialty in an invitation carnival. He would rather be the busiest fellow on the floor. Consequently, he is "Jack of all trades, and master of none."

However, perhaps that is being a little too rough on the young man, because you have to take your hat off to a boy who is willing to go after three crowns in a lone National A. A. U. meet. Too, he probably would have won many more pole vault trophies had he not been bucking Warmerdam in most of the big meets. Warmerdam is so good, nobody beats him.

Just Missed

Furthermore, Morcom's chances of winning twice in the same show are often hampered by the officials. For example, Boo won the vault in the Boston A. A. meet this winter at the Boston Garden, then pulled off one of his shoes and turned in the direction of the high jump. (He jumps with one foot bare). But meet officials, intent only on giving the paying customers an extra thrill, coaxed Morcom to try a few higher vaults while waiting his turn to high jump.

Being a good sportsman, the University of New Hampshire star answered the request of the officials. Consequently, he just missed winning his second trophy, finishing second. He didn't have quite enough stamina to win the vault, put on an exhibition for the benefit of the crowd and win the high jump on the same evening.

The tie in the scramble for one-mile honors was broken by Frankie Dixon, the N. Y. U. Negro flash, in the A. A. U. meet. Previously, Earl Mitchell had captured the Wanamaker mile, Gil Dodds the Baxter mile and Dixon the Hunter mile. Dodds was defending champion in the Nationals and built up an early lead which looked from the gallery to be untouchable. He flashed past the half-mile post in the remarkable time of 2m. 0.8s. But the B. A. A. runner, apparently still unable to pace himself like a big-time miler, lost a 12-yard advantage to Dixon on the bell lap.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Herman Van Putten and Mrs. Elaine Bogda Grodon won titles in North America indoor speed skating championships.

Five Years Ago

Seven Fordham athletes, including Ed Franco, All-America tackle, ruled ineligible for further collegiate competition for participating in semipro basketball tourney at Plainfield, N. J.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Our old friend, Mr. Reliable Source, passes around the tip that Southern California is canceling its football game with Notre Dame, scheduled for next fall, and that Stanford probably will follow suit . . . Reason is transportation, and all hands likely will book service teams to fill the gaps in the schedules . . . There'll be a lot more of that before September and our idea is that most colleges not only will depend on freshmen for players but will be playing typical freshman-team schedules . . . The question now arises: How many kids almost 18 years old will think it's worth while to go to college for one season unless some good inducements are offered?

♪ ♪ ♪

By winning his fourth straight national three-mile championship Saturday, Greg Rice disproved the idea that it takes two to make a race. Greg lapped his rivals like a cat going after a bowl of milk, but when he put on that final sprint the fans stood and cheered . . . The Indians' Mel Harder plans to keep his job as "expediter" for a rubber company while he's taking his regular turn on the rubber this summer. He figures he can visit sources of material during road trips . . . Howie Odell has added the Yale public relations job to his football coaching duties.

♪ ♪ ♪

When an inquiring reporter recently asked Owner George P. Marshall how the Washington Redskins expected to carry on in the face of the ODT travel ban, George replied: "The ODT hasn't stopped Clark Shaughnessy, so I don't see how it can stop us."

Eastern Operates

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—The Eastern League is going to open its season May 4, but it doesn't know whether it will have six or eight clubs.

Two of last year's members, Elmira and Williamsport, announced at a meeting of the league that they would not be able to operate this season and asked that their territory be "frozen" until after the war, but they agreed to let League President Thomas H. Richardson dispose of the franchises if he could.

Amateur Baseball

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—At its annual midwinter meeting, the National Amateur Baseball Federation planned to go ahead with 1943 league program and post-season tournament.

Women Bowlers Buy A-20 Bomber

By the Associated Press

Syracuse, N. Y., March 1

America's women bowlers have raised $100,000 to buy a Douglas A-20 bomber for the Army, announces Mrs. Alberta Crowe, bomber fund chairman of the Women's International Bowling Congress.

The aircraft will be presented to Maj. Chester Stanford, representing the Army, at Kansas City Municipal Airport March 28, Mrs. Crowe said. The W. I. B. C. tournament, scheduled at Kansas City, was cancelled because of war conditions.

C. M. Gibbs, Baltimore Sun: "William Cox, new Phil owner, is the youngest club owner in the big circuits. He is both young and robust. He probably will need both the optimism of youth and the robustness of his six-foot frame to carry him through some of the real tough spots he is almost certain to encounter. . . ."

♪ ♪ ♪

Johnny Mariucci, former Chicago Black Hawk now starring for the Curtis Bay, Md., Coast Guard hockey outfit, turned down a chance for a Navy commission to joint the Coast Guard. The inducement wasn't hockey, but a post as player-coach on the football team . . . Pvt. Leason McCloud, former Colorado U. basketballer, scored 24 points for the South Plains Army Flying School team after only one day of practice . . . When Ensign Charlie Blalack, former Baylor U. publicity man, returned home after finishing his Navy course at Notre Dame, he reported he'd take Southwest Conference football over the Irish variety any time . . . Still on the old job.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

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ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 537 W. 121st St.—Outside, sunny, clean, water, homelike, unusual. $6.50; transportation. Nettleton.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ROOMS for tourists, Nashua, N. H., 249 Main Street. Mrs. Richard Cook, Hostess. Free parking space.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MEN WITH ELECTRICAL OR MECHNICAL BACKGROUND

A nationally known office equipment manufacturer can offer permanent positions with good salaries to a few selected men, to service machines. Must be American citizens. Men selected will be sent to our school for training at full salary. State age, present occupation, experience, draft classification, and send small photo if available.

Box M-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOYS WANTED—Shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

STRONG willing worker as assistant janitor. Large Christian Science Church, Bklyn, N. Y. Tel PResident 3-6046.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER—NO NURSING. A good home with small compensation. Miss Adams, 203 Lake Ave., Newton Highs, Mass.

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR. Good pay. Palace Beauty Salon, 113 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.

MIDDLEAGED LADY to live in and stay with year old baby; small remuneration. P. O. Box 24, Mamaroneck, New York.

WANTED, experienced all-round beauty operator in Boston suburb. Box L-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK, 2 adults, 2 schoolboys; room, bath; good salary; New Rochelle, New York. Box X-8, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY for advertising agency; thoroughly competent young woman; $35 weekly; give details and phone. Write Box W-3, Suite 1150, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

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ONE WEST 47TH STREET, N. Y. C.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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COLORED woman, Christian Scientist, evening work, hotel bath maid or care elderly person. Write Box M-2, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
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ORIGINAL MAX KREZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

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HOSIERY REPAIRED 17c per stocking. All makes, any amount runs, also Nylons. Close-out Skinner's Crepe Slips $1.65. ROSEWIN, 505 Fifth Ave., Suite 501, N. Y. C.

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During Month of March
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For 30 Years
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APPLICATIONS will be received for the position of soloist from Christian Scientists. Written applications should include background and experience. Please write First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hilton and Fulton Avenues, Hempstead, N. Y.

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(Continued from previous page)

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They have been dependable for over 50 years
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Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
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All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

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Forget your feet. In perfect fitting
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Come in—try on a pair.
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New! For Early Spring
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Colorful new cottons and rayons in a grand assortment of styles and sizes for misses and women.
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BUY COAL NOW!
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People of cultured taste always feel and appreciate the beauty and charm of a finely produced China figure.
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Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 221

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To lend cheer to your home and versatility to your wardrobe.
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INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
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Plan Your Victory Garden Now!
Start tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, etc., in the house.
Our seeds are from the best growers in the U. S. A.
BUY NOW!
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

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(Continued)

CONCORD

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FAMOUS GARDEN-MASTER QUALITY
Nursery Stock, Seeds, Bulbs, Tools. Save Time, Save Money, Shop at Concord's Most Complete Dept. Store.
Mail and Phone Orders Accepted
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Call 400

Bring in Your
RATION BOOKS #1 and 2
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We have at—at a
Low Ceiling Price
From our big selection and wide variety you will find what you want at the price you want to pay—in N. H.'s largest department store.
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All work done expertly by same personnel as we have had for many years.
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"We Want Suits!"
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"The Style Center of New Hampshire"

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H	O	U	S	T	O	N
E	V	E	▨	E	W	E
S	A	▨	F	R	E	T
T	▨	F	L	A	▨	Y
	C	R	A	T	E	
S	▨	A	N	I	▨	B
M	O	N	K	▨	P	A
I	N	K	▨	S	I	R
T	E	L	P	H	E	R
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Come in and loiter!

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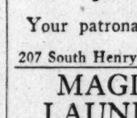

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Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine
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Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
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"Fitted by men who know how"
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SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
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121 Bank Street Phone 3-3408
Edward C. Walsh
MEN'S WEAR
★ *Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories*

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

See us when you want fine shoe repairing
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the Shoemakers
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Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

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MILK
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Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
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Lourden Taylor
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ONTARIO
(Continued)

TORONTO

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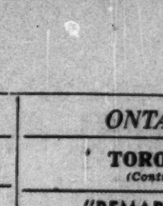
Is the word used by many of our customers when they see how our "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning process refreshes their clothes to smart newness again.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"



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Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

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FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
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All Makes Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
We Service Office Machines
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41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

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187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

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For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
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HENRY MORGAN
& CO. Limited

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Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

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COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★ DOllard 4601

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
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WI. 5121

European Local Classified

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SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/-, Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 2, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7248.

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DRESSMAKING and REALLY SMART HATS
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RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Apply PETITT
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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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ENGLAND

LONDON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Charles H. Baber
LTD.
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SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
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makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

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LUNCHES · TEAS · HOME MADE CAKES
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Light Refreshments
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Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
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All Models Made from Selected Skins
Remodeling, Repairing and Cleaning a Special Feature.
TAILORED SUITS and COATS MADE TO ORDER
FLORENCE CRITTEN
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BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
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1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

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GIVE GOOD GIFTS from
LANGTON'S
(A. P. LANGTON)
Time Expert
Jeweller, Silversmith
(No coupons required)
'Phone Tudor 6050 2, PRINCES PARADE MUSWELL HILL, N. 10

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It's at
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ENGLAND

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ANNIE GOSNEY
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Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
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Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
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(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
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91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 8177
106 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1180
257 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2348

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Telephone Chiswick 1160

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Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
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Eire

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Pims of DUBLIN
Renowned Since 1841
for
IRISH LINENS and LACES
One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS., LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

Switzers
MEN'S WEAR
COMBINES GOOD STYLE WITH COMFORT AND SERVICE
Every Need for Every Occasion
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

Established 1776
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FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
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RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 72028

Northern Ireland

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Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, HIGH STREET
Established a Century

80 YEARS' REPUTATION
FOR
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmonger, etc.
The Furnishing House of
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90-92-94, Donegall Street, Belfast

James
19-27, Lombard Street, Belfast
SMARTER CLOTHES
for Boys, Girls, Youths and Men and Hand Tailoring for Ladies and Gentlemen

For BEAUTIFUL WORK
TRY
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
Ravenhill Ave., Belfast Ph. 57445 and 57449
"The Laundry of Repute"

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bergeret, Gen. Jean Marie (zhäN mȧ'-rē' bĕrzh'-rē') — Secretary of the Imperial Council set up by General Giraud in North Africa.

Giunta, Francesco (frän-chäs'-kô jōōn'-tä)—Appointed by Mussolini as new Governor of Dalmatia.

Golikoff (alternate spelling of Golikov), **Col. Gen. Filip I.** (fyĭ-lyĕp' gô'-lyĭ-kôf)—Leader of the Russian victory at Kharkov.

Kigensetsu (kē-gĕn-sē-tsōō —even accent)—Japan's national holiday, in celebration of the founding of the empire.

Massigli, René (rē-nā' mȧ'-sēl'-yē')—Appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs by the Fighting French National Committee in London.

Morinigo, Gen. Higinio (ē-hē'-nyō mô-rē'-nē-gō) — Acting President of Paraguay since 1939, now elected President.

Romer, Tadeusz (tä-dĕ'-ōōsh rô'-mĕr) — Polish Ambassador to Russia.

Solodovnik, Lieut. Col. Nester (nyä'-styĭr sŭ-lŭ-dôv'-nyĭk) — Representative of the Russian newspaper Tass, and Russian correspondent to the British forces in the Middle East.

Staro - Minskaya (stŭ - rŭ - myēn'-skŭ-yŭ)—Point controlling the railway to Yeisk at the top of the Sea of Azov.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bogodukhov (bŏ'-gŏ-dōō'-kŏf) — Town of the Ukraine, Soviet Russia.

Kiev (kē'-yĕf) — Capital of the Ukraine.

Lorient (lô'-rē'-äN') — German submarine base in France.

Poltava (pōl-tä'-vä) — City of the Ukraine, Soviet Russia.

Sumy (sōō'-mē)—Town of the Ukraine, near Kharkov.

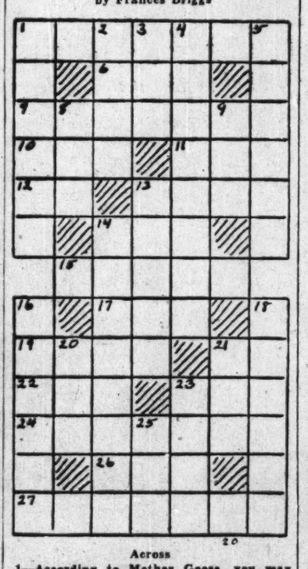
Key: āle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

From Collected Keys

Over 3,000,000 pounds of scarce copper, zinc and nickel will be salvaged from recent collection of old keys.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

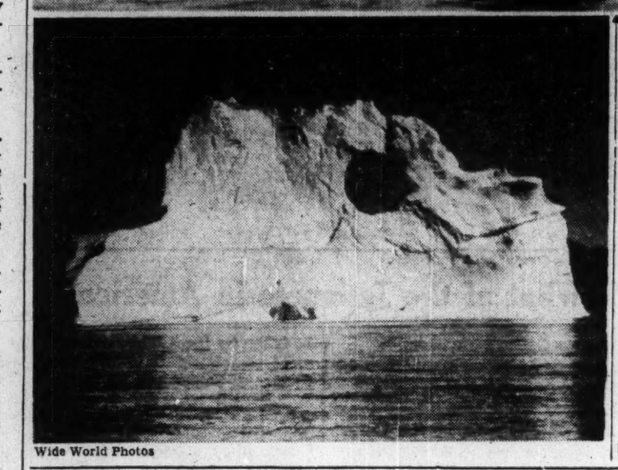
1—According to Mother Goose, you may get to what place and back by candlelight?
6—What is a Hawaiian garland for the head or neck?
7—What city of Texas was named for an American general?
10—What do you call period immediately before some event?
11—Female sheep.
12—What is a symbol for samarium?
13—What is a small ridge on finger board of certain stringed instruments?
14—Climate of what State of U. S. attracts many winter tourists (abbr.)?
15—What is a container in which members of side faces are spaced to provide ventilation?
17—Blackbird of cuckoo family.
19—What was sobriquet of Matthew Gregory Lewis, English novelist and dramatist?
21—Daniel Boone was born in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
22—Writing fluid.
23—What is a baronet's title?
24—What is a light car suspended from, and running on, aerial cables?
26—Man's name.
27—What is a river of French West Africa?

Down

1—A mandate is what?
2—What is one of so-called cold colors?
3—Affirmative answer.
4—What do you call men of letters?
5—A nonagenarian would be at least how old?
8—What is the plural of "ovum"?
9—To be indebted to.
13—What is fleshy part of side of an animal, between ribs and hip?
14—Who used the pseudonym of Richard Saunders?
16—Those who forge with hammer are what?
18—What is the metal tube of a gun, from which projectile is discharged?
20—Unity.
21—What Christmas dessert was eaten in a corner?
22—What is long, coarse nap of cloth?
25—What prefix denotes "before"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Ice Grandeur on the Northern Patrol



Wide World Photos

Top: The cold and mysterious beauty of the Far North as photographed by Commander Donald B. McMillan, U. S. N. Here icebergs glisten in bright sunlight providing contrast to the dark and rugged contours of an unidentified coastline. Left: Another weird monument of icy seas gleams like polished marble.

A Verse for Today . . .

Take heed, and be quiet; fear not, neither be fainthearted.—Isa. 7:4

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Jet of Water Can Drill Through Steel?

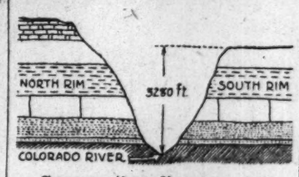
It is a familiar maxim with a sound basis of fact that "Constant dripping wears away the stone." The wearing action of water is seen on perhaps its most awe-inspiring scale in the Grand Canyon of Arizona, cut by the eroding effect of the Colorado River.

The cutting, however, was a slow process in the making of the canyon, for it has been estimated that over a million years were required for the carving.

Today, however, a method has been devised whereby a tiny jet of water may be used to drill metals so tough that the only other way of cutting them would be by means of a diamond drill.

To accomplish this almost incredible feat, a jet of salt water is ejected through a glass nozzle and made to impinge upon the metal to be drilled. The nozzle is connected by means of a wire with the negative pole of a battery. The metal plate is connected with the positive pole of the battery.

Such a hook-up (since salt water conducts electricity readily) establishes an electrical circuit—



Cross-section diagram of the Grand Canyon, showing how water has worn through several varieties of rock.

from the battery to the plate (by wire), from the plate to the nozzle (through the solid stream of salt water), and from the nozzle back to the battery (through a sealed-in wire).

In the drilling jet we have, in effect, an electroplating hook-up in reverse, with the current flowing in the opposite direction to that which would be used for electroplating. The result is that what might be termed "de-plating" takes place.

Bits of metal, dislodged by the electric current, are carried away by the sluicing action of the jet of water, which thus eats its way through the metal with neatness and dispatch.

The jet drill was demonstrated at a recent meeting of members of the Electrochemical Society of Chicago by Charles E. Burgess, former professor of chemical engineering at the University of Wisconsin.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Buffet Service"

Hollywood, Calif.

A young soldier en route to his first training camp was approached by a civilian traveler who invited him to join all the other servicemen on board the train in visiting his compartment. The young soldier accepted the invitation.

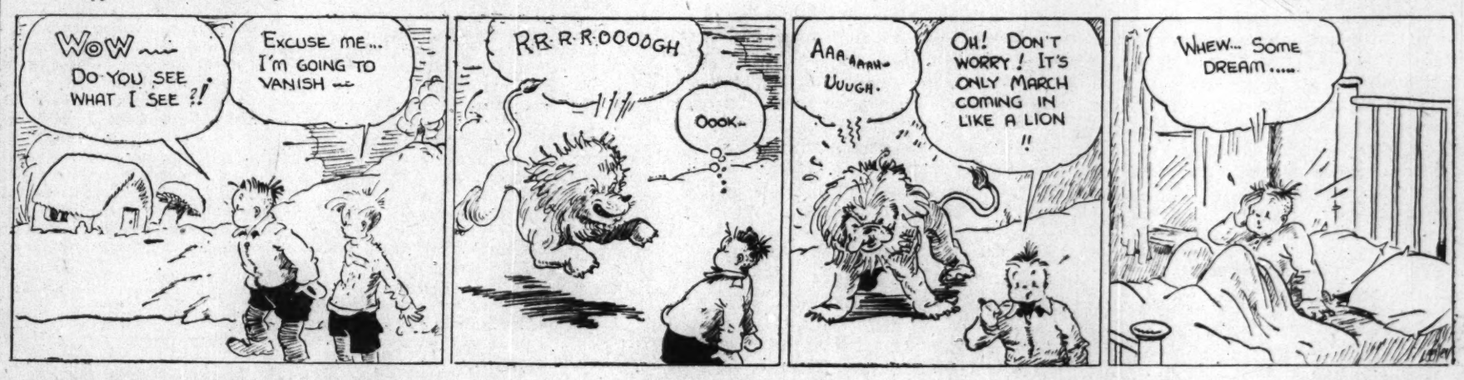
When the servicemen arrived in the compartment the reason for the get-together was apparent. Spread out on tables was a tempting display of chicken, ham and beef sandwiches and a quart of milk for every man present. This "buffet service" was extended to all servicemen throughout the journey, many times a day.

Later, it was learned that the benefactor was a member of the Aeronautics Board, with a son in the Air Forces. This is his hobby, when traveling. A very thoughtful and democratic hobby one might think! And certainly deeply appreciated by a group of rather bewildered, lonesome recruits!

NEWS ITEM— WEST COAST AIRCRAFT WORKERS STRIKE FOR WAGE INCREASES.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Lion of March*

By Le Pelley


WOW... DO YOU SEE WHAT I SEE?!
EXCUSE ME... I'M GOING TO VANISH...
RR-R-R-OOOOGH
OOOK...
AAAAAHH-UUUGH.
OH! DON'T WORRY! IT'S ONLY MARCH COMING IN LIKE A LION!!
WHEW... SOME DREAM.....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You've Got the Right Idea, Peter*

By Rodgers

This A.M. I met ol' Pete ambling along carrying something or other-
"What's that you've got?" I wanted to know-
"Oh, just an old tin box I'm taking to the nearest scrap metal pile," he wagged-
"I haven't heard so much about collecting scrap metal lately but I guess it's still the thing to do," he added-
Which just goes to show ol' Pete is smarter than you might think!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Never Judge a Fish by Its Tail*

By The Hagers

Off Mexico the gulf was rife
With specimens of queer sea life.
"Those porpoises," cried Bill, "that toss
Like rolling stones, gather no moss."
"And look!" I quacked. "Here comes a whale.
I always spot one by his tail."
Just then we heard a warning bark.
A sea lion cried, "Duck, that's a shark!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Air Offensive

British-American air might is rising to a new peak. Within forty-eight hours 2,000 bombing planes struck at German power in Europe. Wilhelmshaven, Cologne, Nuremberg, Brest, Rennes, Cherbourg, Dunkirk—submarine bases, airfields, railways yards, factories, and naval-storage depots—such were the targets for a new crescendo of non-stop air attack that hurled an average of fifty planes an hour across the Channel.

This intensified attack is most encouraging. If it can be maintained at this rate for even a few weeks, and particularly if it can be concentrated on key industrial centers, the task of opening a real second front will be far easier. It is reliably estimated that German military effectiveness has been cut 15 or 20 per cent already.

The British Bomber Command has long been confident that it could so soften up Germany that an invasion would have merely to crack a shell of resistance. Last summer Air Marshal Sir Arthur T. Harris said that if he could repeat the Cologne raid every night through the summer the war would end. But the 1,000-plane raids were not continued. This was not because the losses were too high—they rarely ran above 5 per cent—but because the British have lacked enough first-line bombers and because of other difficulties in such concentrated assaults.

Many Americans expected their bomber forces to augment British air strength very rapidly. They figured that with the tremendous building capacity developed in the United States in the last year, American bombers ought soon to put on 2,000-plane raids. Knowing that whatever the submarine menace, bombers could be flown to Britain, they failed to make allowances for the time required to prepare and equip bases and to train crews. But even now, nine months after the great Cologne raid, the American part in the air offensive against the Nazis is confined to daylight sorties which are relatively small in comparison with the devastation wrought by British night raids.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators do a splendid job of high-level, precision bombing. For attacks like those in the last series on the U-boat bases of Brest and Wilhelmshaven, they may be more useful than anything the British have. But they have made only two raids on Germany itself—both on Wilhelmshaven, which can be reached without a long approach over land where they would stir up the German defending fighter hordes. For the rest they have attacked along the French coast where they could be protected by fighter escorts.

By far the greatest amount of destruction on the Continent, and particularly to German industry and communications, is resulting from night raids by the British Lancasters and Halifaxes which carry about three times the bomb-load of the Fortresses. The havoc wrought by these raids is almost beyond belief. German cities like Lübeck, Rostock, Düsseldorf, and Karlsruhe have had whole sections obliterated, suffering more damage in an hour than the Nazis caused in London, Plymouth, or Coventry in several days. The Nazis used chiefly 200- and 500-pound bombs; the British use 4,000- and 8,000-pounders.

Some Americans who have been close to the bombing operations believe that American planes should be adapted to night raiding so they could step up the forces available for hitting directly at Germany. Could American planes be so adapted? Are American commanders being stubborn in clinging to the daylight techniques which they have developed so well? Isn't there a larger role for American planes in the air offensive than short-range daylight bombing?

The answer may not in each case be a simple, "Yes." But Americans have a right to expect their airpower to make itself felt in far larger degree than it has so far in Europe.

This Week's Appreciation:

To the New England Insurance Exchange, whose members wisely gave up their elaborate annual banquet and convention and donated the money they would have spent to purchasing an ambulance for the American Field Service, which serves the Allied forces overseas.

This is not the first organization which has canceled its convention because of travel difficulties. The New England insurance men, however, may be considered to have had a legitimate excuse for a celebration, for this year marks the sixtieth anniversary of their organization.

The New Englanders' example might be followed by many another group which feels that money spent on food and drink and the social amenities might better be pooled for the Red Cross, the American Field Service, any of the overseas relief organizations, or in buying war bonds to be held in the organization's name.

Simple Signals

It seems superfluous to remark that the best air-raid signal is the simplest signal. The obvious ideal from the standpoint of simplicity would be the noise of sirens, whistles, or bells when the raid, or test, begins, and another such audible signal for the "all clear."

In contrast with this ideal was Sunday night's blackout test in Massachusetts in which there were no less than three or four audible signals, and an "all-clear" heard in most places only over the radio. There may be reasons why the two-signal system is not practicable—the need for a brief period in which traffic can come to an orderly halt, wardens take their posts, etc. But is sufficient weight being given the demands of simplicity in deciding on these signals?

Boston has now had eight blackout tests. There have been some changes in signals for nearly all of these. Only patient co-operation on the part of wardens and citizens has kept confusion at a minimum.

These latest signals were reputedly given the Public Safety Committee by the Army and presumably are to have nation-wide application. No very complete explanation has been given the public as to the reasoning behind this complicated system of signals. If the Army, and the committees are not to discourage wardens and needlessly annoy householders, it must adopt a simple signal very soon—and stand by it.

War Against the Unorganized

When the Senate passes the Bankhead bill, upsetting food price ceilings, it wars on the unorganized.

When Boeing aircraft employees, building the vitally needed Flying Fortress, walk out for a few hours in demands for a third higher pay, they strike against the unorganized. So do the unions when they constantly agitate against the fixed wage levels.

The Manpower Commission wars against the unorganized when it decides to break up families by drafting men with children for the Army before it takes even such a simple step as ending the "featherbed" rules that various labor organizations have imposed to spread work. Such a step would add to the manpower pool and release men without dependents for military service. So would a really effective drive against absenteeism; so would a wholesale release of government workers.

The Food Administration wars against the unorganized when it fumbles food production and rationing. So does the Economic Stabilizer when he adds to the inflationary gap by insisting on payment of time and a half wages for all hours worked above 40.

The Treasury wars against the unorganized when it persistently ignores the effect of wartime taxes on the family by opposing the Ruml Plan. So does Congress when it dallies with an outmoded, ineffective tax bill and neglects to pass legislation that will give real protection against inflation.

Who are the unorganized? They are the Americans who have no farm bloc in Washington, no strong labor lobby at the White House.

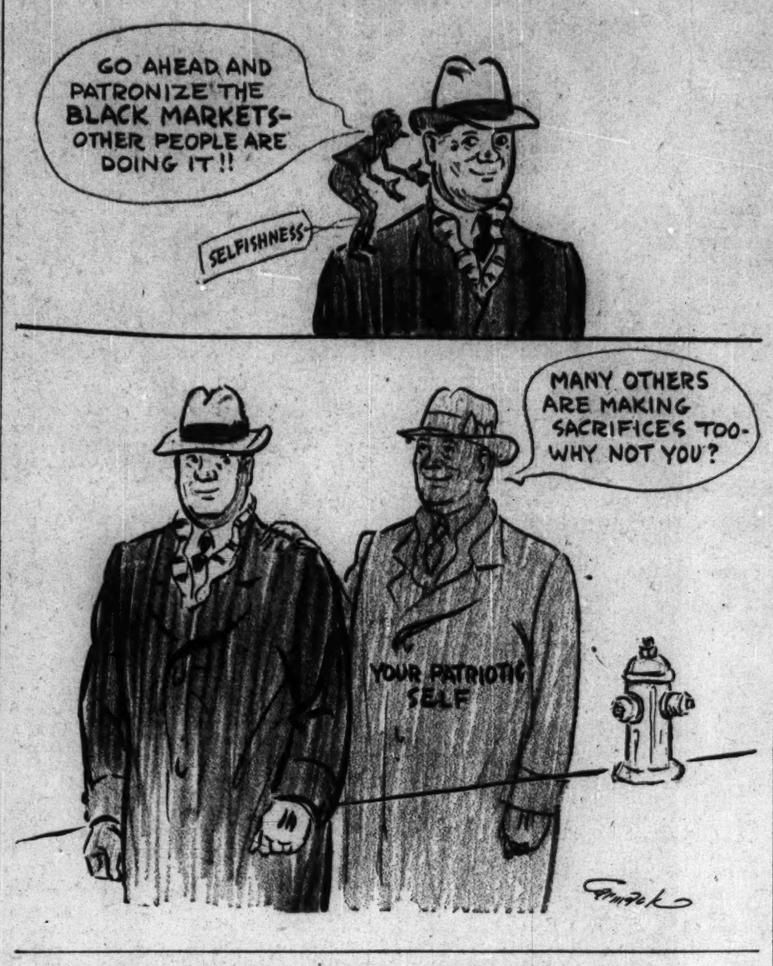
They are most of the folks who read these words, who have enjoyed no dramatic increases in incomes but rather the reverse as prices ascended. It is they who will lose more from their standard of living if a few are given immunity from sacrifice through higher wages.

The unorganized are those who hate war sufficiently to abhor its profits. It is they who know what the war is about, and who want to win it, and are ready to fight and to share the costs and sacrifices humbly and quietly . . . and who deserve no extra burdens.

They are the ones saddened and sometimes appalled at the blunderings of certain officials, the mutterings of some Congressmen, the profiteering of some workers and industrialists, the self-centeredness of a few farmers.

It is the unorganized who know how great is the peril, and who want to get on with the war, sharply, effectively. When will their voice be heard in the land?

Advisers


GO AHEAD AND PATRONIZE THE BLACK MARKETS- OTHER PEOPLE ARE DOING IT!!
SELFISHNESS
MANY OTHERS ARE MAKING SACRIFICES TOO- WHY NOT YOU?
YOUR PATRIOTIC SELF

What of the Japanese in America?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America must find a sound and permanent solution of the acute problem of the Japanese in America. There are approximately three hundred thousand Japanese in the United States and Hawaii, of whom two-thirds are native-born, and therefore American citizens. The average age of the aliens is 58; of American-born, 23 years. They comprise a close-knit minority, in part truly loyal to this country, but shot through-and-through with a web of treason woven and controlled in Tokyo.

Japan contends that these people, first of all, are subjects of the Sun Emperor by virtue of their blood. America has granted them citizenship because they were born here.

Although some American-Japanese renounce this duality of citizenship, in deed as well as in word, we know that others in their hearts regard themselves as Japanese first and fundamentally; and Americans only by accident and for purposes of expediency, and sometimes of treason.

The original Japanese immigrants were actually exported to Hawaii and the United States by the government of Japan in its deliberate program of establishing Japanese colonies in all the countries around the Pacific.

* * *

Much that has long been understood by a few Americans is now revealed to all in colors which cannot be misinterpreted. We know the Japanese government has initiated, financed, directed, and controlled concentrated Japanese enterprises.

Sound, just and lasting solution of the problem posed by the American citizens of Japanese blood can be found only through unflinching, but not unjust, action by the American Government, and sincere and selfless efforts of the Japanese-Americans themselves.

In the very beginning, there should be an end of proposals to revoke the American citizenship of Japanese who, under our laws, have been born to it.

We can require them to prove themselves worthy of that citizenship, and publicly to accept its responsibilities; but there is no ground in justice for wholesale revocation of citizenship.

First step in any sound and permanent solution of the problem of our Japanese must be taken by them. They must cut themselves aloof completely from the control and authority of Japan and its Emperor. This renouncement must be from the heart, and must be such that it will be evident to all Americans.

Secondly, our Federal and State governments must protect the loyal American-Japanese in their renunciation of dual citizenship and alien control. Within their colonies, the Japanese who are loyal Americans live under the threat of fascistic elements controlled and directed by Tokyo.

Third, we must expose and tear out the whole web of Jap influence, propaganda and intrigue in which this nation has been enmeshed. Tight, deliverable blocs of votes can always be used to pander to venal politicians.

* * *

Fourth, we must make it impossible for Tokyo-conceived-and-directed enterprises to achieve control, often amounting to monopoly, over essential activities in our American economy.

Fifth, the Japanese who would be loyal to the United States must take the lead in weeding out the fascistic, Japan-adhering elements among their brethren.

Sixth, there must be an end to unsupervised Japanese-language schools conducted in the United States and its territories by the Japanese government for the purpose of indoctrinating the American-born in the creed of dual citizenship, and of inoculating them against true Americanism.

Seventh, Japan-controlled firms and institutions must sever their connections with the Japanese government. They must no longer be permitted to exercise strangling control over the Japanese population. They must never again be in position to influence public officials and legislative bodies at the behest of the government in Tokyo.

Finally, these things must be done justly and with tolerance. There must be no witch-burning, no persecution, no rabble-rousing. This is a problem in the humanities. It must be dealt with according to American principles of justice, albeit with a new awareness, and a determination that there is no place among American citizens for dual allegiance.

MILLER FREEMAN

Seattle, Wash.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Still the Teutonic Knights

How many Germanies are there? According to the British diplomat Lord Vansittart there is but one Germany and its entire population is a danger to civilized life. According to Emil Ludwig and many others there are two Germanies—a Prussian and sinister one, and the other, the better Germany, cradle of great men and home of a predominantly diligent, humane and peace-loving people.

Now comes Paul Winkler, who in THE THOUSAND-YEAR CONSPIRACY (New York: Scribners. $2.75), reaches the conclusion that there are in fact three Germanies. He distinguishes between the essential Christian and civilized masses of the people, the ostensibly ruling clique of the Nazis, and the actually but secretly ruling class which stems in direct line from the Teutonic Knights.

In retracing the history of the Order of the Teutonic Knights from the thirteenth century to our times, the author shows how this originally religious institution became the bearer of a policy aiming at world domination. And not only was the course of German foreign policy established 700 years ago, but the methods the knights developed in order to attain their goal were used by Frederick the Great, Bismarck, William II, and Hitler. The quotations from medieval chronicles on the behavior of the knights which Mr. Winkler included in his book read like contemporary reports on events in Nazi-occupied Europe.

When the Order began to decline in the fifteenth century, its doctrine had already penetrated the ranks of the East-German landed nobility. From there it spread to the military class, the civil servants, and, finally, to the big industrialists. These "Prusso-Teutonic forces," the author says, are the real leaders of Germany. They use Naziism only as a façade and would be ready to sacrifice Hitler and his Nazis overnight, if such sacrifice were to their advantage.

If one accepts the author's premises, one cannot fail to conclude that of the three different Germanies two will have to be destroyed. But how this can be done without our resorting to the same practices we are fighting against, neither Paul Winkler nor any of his fellow writers has so far been able to suggest.

It may be that we have not yet found a solution to this problem because we have been reluctant to tackle it on a world-wide basis. We still consider Naziism, or Junkerism, a purely German phenomenon. Can it be that there are not only three Germanies but three Frances, three Great Britains, and so on; and that the "Teutonic" and "Nazi" qualities claim a place in the makeup of all men?

The author of "The Thousand-Year Conspiracy" comes near to this view in his chapters on "upward progression" and "downward progression" in human history. But he shrinks from the inevitable conclusion that it is in vain to destroy one kind of Naziism, while compromising with other kinds; and that nations, like individuals, can be "educated" effectively neither by force, nor by kindness, but only by the living example.

E. S. P.

The World We Have

A Study of Society Today by a Student of Christian Science

Scarcely had this newspaper finished publication of its recent series "The World We Want," when readers began to ask that we project and examine the same basic problems of peace and war from a more spiritual viewpoint.

The series of twenty-two articles that opens today is the result. It does not constitute an authorized statement of Christian Science but an analysis of world problems by a student of Christian Science. Thus it is not a doctrinal statement, and we are confident that readers—whether or not they are Christian Scientists—will find its approach lucid, understandable, and inspiring.

By Mary Burt Messer

I. As Man Awakes

The leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.—Revelation.

There is a marvelous truth to be brought to bear on the troubled world as it appears. It is the truth that there exists another society than the one we see about us, a society right and harmonious, hidden from the physical senses but revealed to spiritual sense. Such is the reality, replacing the appearance. This eternal spiritual society is the true state in which we live. It is heaven here and now. It is not remote in time and place. We find it neither by moving nor by dying, but by waking up. . . . It is "The World We Have."

No matter how violent or destructive conditions may appear to be, here is an unshaken commonwealth, or "kingdom," which may be realized as our dwelling-place. It is in the fullest spiritual sense "God's country." It is found in consciousness, and is most often found there when everything seems lost. Is this too good to be true? What the eyes see is too bad to be true. Reality has not this quality of nightmare. It is instead harmonious and eternal, sustaining its citizens in active peace.

When a child is born, for example in the United States, it is born into a society of which it becomes a member by the fact of birth. The same is true in the spiritual commonwealth. Only this society is entered not by physical but by spiritual birth. This birth is actually a waking up, a finding out what already is. It brings forth the pre-existent. Such is the nature of identity, such is the nature of society as it spiritually emerges.

* * *

Man on awakening is conscious of two spiritual facts: that God is, and that he himself is one with Him, in eternal and harmonious being. But he knows something further, he does not stop with his own identity. He knows that his fellows and himself, in their true identities, are sons of God together; in the same plan of harmony. That is, what he sees is spiritually social. There is first the spiritual Parent: then men as brethren, inseparable from one another. Such is the one society, of which the statement is quite simple—were it not clouded by that mistaken sense of being which Jesus called "the world." But this word "world" may be used also in a spiritual sense, as one is born anew.

This new birth, striking as it is, is not, however, an escape from material surroundings. It does not evade this visible world but comes rather to its rescue. The effect of the spiritually absolute, as it enters human consciousness, is to heal and save. This is evident in the individual. But the scope is even wider. The effect of the divine society is to transform the human. Such is the momentous meaning of Jesus' work and words. This effect is sometimes thought of as touching the individual only. But it goes beyond a private blessing. Man is spiritually social. Awakened, he lets light into the air about him. What is his belongs to others also. Each, as he wakes, discovers a spiritual commonwealth. This is the realm of the awakened, the children of a common Parent who have found out who they are.

This society, like man himself, first comes to light in consciousness. But this is immediately made manifest. It is translated into the human. Just as perfect man, in the spiritual sense, finds expression in the true human being, so this society brings forth the true society among us. Such is the teaching of Christ Jesus, as given in the one brief prayer he has left us: "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven." The meaning of these words in their inspired fullness was brought forth by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who gave as their interpretation: "Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present." This rendering springs from insight into the unseen. It reveals that the perfect state is actually here already.

To see the spiritual society as well as the spiritual individual is to realize the Christ. For in the Christ the rays of being converge, the children of God are seen as one. The individual is not lost, he is rather found in this at-one-ment. No one is spiritual alone. In his spiritual status each is one with God and with his fellows also—seen as immortals.

Such is the vision of reality which can save the world and give victory to the awakened. It will correct and heal at the same time the unawakened. No one is excluded from the good which it gives forth. But the false concept as such, with the man of its devising, is excluded and defeated. This is the way of healing and redemption for all alike. It is the way of ushering in the perfect order, and of overturning every false one.

The one or spiritual society is all the society there is. But its counterfeit, as it gains in seeming, claims also to be all. Here is the enemy of the true society, the false "totalitarian" State. How natural it is that the false should claim to be a total, in imitation of the true! How evident that only the true state in its allness can cope with such pretensions!

* * *

Only from the sense of spiritual wholeness can salvation come to this troubled earth. For the "total" problem demands a total answer, one not to be found in the human mind.

This is a challenge to the spiritual explorer who seeks to know the more-than-human values. He sees the path, though he has yet to traverse it fully. It is he who knows God unmistakably in His attribute of oneness: as one Mind, one Love. He must yet see more clearly beyond himself, as individual, to find the spiritual company—the one divine society which embraces all awakened men. In the deepest sense it embraces every man, kindling in him his conscious selfhood. But it excludes the citizen of mistaken concepts so long as they are held as real, until they are let go of. Such delusions have their outcome in mistaken social systems, in the very nature of the case.

The spiritual state or original Society (written from now on with a capital letter for convenience) must be more widely understood. It is not a Utopia, or blueprint. It is the very fact—the truth about our social being. Nothing can overturn it, nothing can permanently obscure it, nothing can hold out against it. With the world in flames, with every social system toppling, it would stand forth in its perfection,—the more apparent, the more assuring. It has its own defenses, its own type of warfare, its certainty of victory. Its citizen is not a shadowy person, but man come to himself.

Mirror of World Opinion

True Patriotism

Reasons for celebrating our [Swiss] national holiday and for loving our country are many. But let us take care! Not all reasons are of equal worth! Some are good, are legitimate; others are false and dangerous. . . .

There is a patriotism nourished on ambition, stimulated by the will for power and domination. It engenders arrogance and hate. It leads to war.

There is also a comfortable patriotism, based on collective selfishness and fear of risk, and inspired solely by the wish to be sheltered from the tempest. It has for its motto: If only we pull through all right!

True love of country has no part with chauvinism or with cowardice. One certainly could not think of God in connection with that caricature of patriotism. God cannot be mobilized on the side of vain ambitions, or be drawn into safety-first calculations.

To serve God—not to make use of Him—is what we are called to do. . . .

A nation is truly Christian only so far as its citizens are imbued with the Spirit of the Christ and obedient to all that this means and implies.

The charitable work of the Swiss assures us, so they say, respect and protection. That remains to be seen. In any case, we should not carry it on for this reason, but solely to fulfil the mission to which God has called us. . . .

Our task is to uphold, at whatever cost, the moral and spiritual values which are our sole reason for existing: the rights of the weak, the defense of the oppressed, mutual understanding and co-operation, in spite of diversity in language and race.

In the midst of the unleashed forces of war, our little country, in the name of God Almighty, raises the cross of its flag, symbolic of the invincible power which alone can bring peace to the world, in that genuine new order which God ordains.—Statement by the evangelical churches of Neuchâtel, published in *Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel.*

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